## EXISTS FOR PUBLIC.

MUTUAL'S PRESIDENT CALLS TRUST A CHARITY.

McCurdy Says Insurance Is Not for Benefit of Assured-Helping Mankind the Aim-Thinks He's Worth delar; of \$150,000.

According to President Richard A McCurdy, of the Mutual of New York, an insurance company is a great, beneficent missionary institutionphlianthropical enterprise—not organ ized for the profit of the policyholders but for the good of mankind in general. Its duties, he declared, were t increase and spread its benefits over the entire curtin.

"There hus been a great mistake made," he said to the legislative investigating committee, "about the real province of life insurance companies these later years. People have been led to believe that the main purpose was to make money for its policyholders. In my view that is not the purpose of such companies. They are eleemosynary. When a man insures in a company he should take into consideration the fact that he has entered great philanthropic concern that is in duty bound to spread itself, even though this growth prevents him from realizing as much as he expected."

Mr. McCurdy said he was connected at one time with the Widows' and Orphons' Life Insurance Company, of which Charles C. Raymond, the present head of C. H. Raymond & Co., the Mutual's general agents, was president. Mr. McCurdy could not name any general agent of any other life insurance company in New York City that received a compensation equal to that got by Raymond & Co. President McCurdy said it was his conviction with regard to all the agents that they were making more money than they

Mr. McCurdy would not admit that the terms of compensation which allowed the Metropolitan agency to clear more than \$200,000 in a year were excessive. He said that the Mutual had to pay high commissions in order to hold its agents.

Mr. Hughes wanted to know whether Mr. McCurdy knew of any conditions in the New York agency that warranted the paying of such large

'I don't know of the conditions which exist with regard to the agency business in New York or anywhere else," said Mr. McCurdy, impatiently. I never." he added, "have tried to find out, because it never came within the obligations devolving upon me that I should do it."

Mr. Hughes wanted to know what steps had been taken to increase Pres ident McCurdy's salary from \$100,000 to \$150,000 in 1900, and whether he himself had suggested the increase, Mr. McCurdy replied that he never had requested an increase of his salary in all his life; that the matter was entirely in the hands of the committee

"You would have continued to render your services at \$100,000?" suggested Mr. Hughes. "I would have continued to render my services no matter what they paid me." said Mr. McCurdy, "Did you interpose any re monstrance against the increase? ed Mr. Hughes. "I certainly did not

Mr. McCurdy said he accented it as a recognition for what he believed the trustees valued his services.

er there had been any unusual increase in his duties that warranted the advance in his salary. Mr. McCurdy replied that all such services are cumulative until physical or mental past efforts, he said, was a fair thing to be considered as well as acquired familiarity experience and thrift

Mr. Hughes asked whether the men who voted the raise in Mr. McCurde's salary weren't actually controlled by him so far as their seats on the board the power which he wielded in having policyholders' proxy. Mr. Mc-Curdy said that the election of these men was not absolutely in his power.

#### \$14,000,000 HELD CONFISCATED Wisconsin Commissioner Denounces

Old Line Companies. In the advance sheets of his annual

report on life insurance companies doing business in Wisconsin, Insurance Com-missioner Host makes the startling state-ment that "the thirty-seven old-line life insurance companies transacting business in the State in 1904 confiscated about \$14,000,000, which belonged to and should have been returned to their policy holders."

Wisconsin is one of the two States of the Union that require life insurance companies to attach "gain and loss" ex-hibits to their annual reports.

The commissioner says that these exhibits "show that the reserve released on surrendered and lapsed policies during 1904 amounted to \$51,747,449.85, while the actual sum paid by these companies to policy holders who lapsed and surrendered their policies was only \$37,-

The commissioner says that "the loading or that portion of the premiums used for expenses by these companies in 1904 was \$115,780,282.14, while the actual expenses of the companies amounted to \$122,904,490.55, or over \$7,000,000 more than that allowed for

With the \$14,000,000 retained from policy holders really entitled to it, "it was an easy matter for these companies to exceed their expense loading by over \$7,000,000," the commissioner declares.

it pays to advertise in this paper.

#### MOVING THE CROPS. GUNS RULE MOSCOW.

A Problem of Astenuding Magnitude to the Railroads. This is the season of the year when

American railroads are taxed to their utmost, for the autumn days are the time when the crops are moved. Few realise the extent of the railroad man's problem, yet some idea of its magnitude may be gained from a statement of the value of the coun-try's agricultural products. This year the grain crops will approximate \$4. 000,000,000 in value, a sum four times that of the national debt, and suffclent to give every man, woman and child in the country \$50. Two-thirds of this crop will be fed to live stock or moved to mills by wagons in the districts in which it is grown, but the remaining third will search remaining third will travel to every part of the world, and it is in the mov-

ing of this part that the railroad man finds his great task. This year will see crops of such sise that that part which comes to the railroad will aggregate 1,500,000 car-loads of freight, for the moving of which at one time nearly 38,000 locomotives would be required. These cars and locomotives, if placed in a single train, would reach half way around the world, and since the supply of freight cars in the country is only a trifle in excess of 1.500 000, with some thing like 43.00 locomotives, one may imagine the worries of the railroad man in moving a single item of freight amounting in volume to nearly the total capacity of the rolling stock of all the country's railroads. To the railroad man it is a game of chess played on a board 8.000 miles square, with freight trains for pieces to be moved hither and thither

in hundred-mile jumps.

The movement of grain each year is to the railroad what the conduct of the campaign is to the general. Each de-pends during the early stages upon the reports of his scouts. Those of the rail-road company form a large corps of experts, who travel throughout the counperts, who travel throughout the coun-try, estimating as closely as possible the probable grain tonnage of each district and the number of cars necessary for its transportation. Basing its plans upor these figures, the rollroad makes ready to concentrate cars at points of need just as the general concentrates his men. The idea of the railroad man's mind

is to get the cars to the region of the central west at any cost. Expense is almost a forgotten item. Every one, from the general traffic manager down to even the station agent, receives gen eral orders as to the disposition of all cars. They are begged, borrowed and bought—in fact, procured in every possible way. Agents in their efforts to serve the farmers have been known to steal trains of "empties" in order that the grain movement of their particular districts might be facilitated.

#### WAGES ON THE JUMP. Advance of 41 Per Cent in 1904 Over

Weekly earnings of all persons employed in the United States advanced 41 per cent in 1904 over the average of the years between 1800 and 1800, according to bulletin No. 50 of the bureau of labor, just issued by the federal government The same report shows that the price of food has increased 11.7 per cent. Elaborating the figures gathered from many industries, the document indicates that the average hourly wage would pur-chase 4.7 per cent more food in 1904, and the earnings of a week would purchase 0.4 per cent more edibles.

Figures gathered and compiled by the bureau show that prosperity has not been confined to the owners of capital in land and machinery, but has been distributed somewhat in higher wages. Compared with 1903, however, 1904 does not make a good showing. The figures for the two years mentioned show that the total number of employes decreased 0.6 per cent, the hours of labor shortened 0.7 per cent, wages an hour increased 0.6 per cent, weekly earnings for each employe decreased 0.1 per cent. the total weekly carrings decreased 0.8 per cent, retail prices of food advanced 1.3 per cent, the wages of one hour would purchase 0.7 per cent less food, and the earnings for each employe in a week would purchase 1.4 per cent less

Retail prices secured from merchants are compared with facts gathered by agents of the bureau from 2.567 families representing a total of 13.643 persons. The average income a family in 1904 was \$827.19, average number in each family 5.31, annual expenditure a family for all purposes \$708.54, and the average expenditure a family for food alone is given \$326,90,

given \$126,99.

Family expenditures for clothing shows that the average wife spends annually \$26.03 and the average husband spends \$33.73. The children use \$48.79 spends \$33.73. The children use \$48.79 in clothing a year. The amount expended by the average family for life insurance is interesting in view of the recent expose of the uses to which life insurance funds are put by managers of insurance companies. The annual outlay is \$19.44, 2.53 per cent of the entire income. Reat takes \$99.49, fuel \$22.23 and lighting \$8.15.

Following is the remainder of the ta-

Taxes	5.70
Insurance-Property	1.5
Organizations-	
	3.87
Other	5.18
Religious purposes	7.00
Charlty	2.31
Furniture and utensils	
Books and newspapers	8.37
Amusements and vacation	12.29
Intoxicating liquors	12.44
Tobacco	10.03
Sickness and death	20,54
Other purposes	45.13

It is the purpose of the bureau to issue in annual report on wages and cost of iving. These will be more valuable as the years pass and figures become more

## All Around the Glabe.

A monument to commemorate the bat-ile of Hanover, erected by the State of Pennsylvania, was unveiled. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was fined

heavily for driving his automobile over Tete Noir, a forbidden pass in the Alps. Paris officials say that it is practically assured that France will accept an invitation to the second peace conference at The Hague owing to the united ef-

SOLDIERS AND POLICE SLAUGH-

sadiy Result of Riots in Russia's An clent Capital-Connacks Are Accused of Extreme Brutality-Bombe Are

TER STRIKERS

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says day and Sunday. Many persons were killed or wounded on the Tverskoy bouleused sabers and rifles.

A pitched battle between a crowd of strikers and Cossacks took place shortly before noon Monday. The troops fired three volleys at the strikers and the latter replied with revolvers and stones. It is impossible to estimate the number of casualties, for as soon as the mob was dispersed the streets were cordoned and the dead and wounded removed and the gates closed. It is known that the number of victims is large.

After the fighting was over men, wom-

en and children were dragged into the prefect's court yard, the gates to which were also closed. Thereupon began what is known as giving a lesson to "intellec-Scores were taken to a long tuals." stable. Along the sides were drawn up two lines of picked troops, mostly Cos-sacks. The victims were made to run the gantlet. There were fifty men on each side, who brutally struck them with

whips and the butt ends of rifles.

It is stated that a bomb that was thrown at the game market killed twelve Cossack patrols. It is feared that em loves to the number of 30,000 in the great factories may join the demonstra-tion. The populace is exasperated to the last degree, less by the open street fight-ing than by the action of the police. More Power than an Army.

The prefect has issued a proclamation which places the police and troops in absolute possession of more rights than civilized army would employ against in enemy in time of war. In virtue of the proclamation, the police seize any person they please. Any pretext is suff-

The number of strikers in Moscow is increased by the bakers joining their ranks. No newspapers are printed and even St. Petersburg papers are scarce, atriking printers having waylaid the supiles and torn them to pieces at the rail

### COAST BAFE FROM ATTACK

American Forts Would Repel Any

"No foreign power could successfully assail our seaboard cities. With the present efficiency of our forts, rendered impregnable by the fire-control system, sweeping a zone that would bring annihilation to any fleet within range of the batteries of big guns, the seaboard cities are safe from foreign invasion," said Foreign Fleet. are safe from foreign invasion," said Secretary of War William H. Taft in New York the other day. He had just returned enthusiastic from his visit to Fort Hamilton and Sandy Hook.

"To be stife a squadron could approach under the cloak of fog," he continued. "In San Francisco, particularly, where fogs and dense weather prevail, the sit-uation would offer more advantages to an attacking force. With the development of the torpedo and submarine systems, however. Pacific coast cities will be safe even should the elements favor the approach of an enemy. There are plenty of guns on the Atlantic seaboard to defend it, but there must be no diminution of artillery or change made in the

plans to increase its strength. Secretary Taft said that he would start about Nov. 1 on his trip to Pan-ama. He said the first thing to be done down there was to see that the work



China is almost nine times as large in area as Japan, yet Japan has more than miles of railroad as has

The first elevated railroad in Greece is about to be built from the coast to a magnesite mine four miles inland. The new road will, however, carry freight and not passengers.

Announcement is made by the Rock Island-Frisco systems of the inauguration of a daily through tourist car. St. Louis to Los Angeles, via Frisco line to Medora, Kan., thence Rock Island-El Paso line to California.

Representatives of the big soft coal nines have asked the roads entering Chi cago to generally waive the charge made for switching ears in and around that city. This charge varies, running from anything a road can get to \$3 per car. The rail and ocean rate from Chicago

to Manila, P. I., has been reduced \$25 in each direction. This is the result of action taken by the steamship line of the Canadian Pacific railroad, which recently gave notice that it would waive the \$25 srbitrary charge made between the Jap-ances and Chinese ports and Manila. Tha American lines were forced to meet the Canadian Pacific competition.

Hereafter engineers and train dispatchers on the Pennsylvania lines must curb their dispositions to make up time with delayed trains, for an order has gone forth from the management of this system that not to exceed twenty minutes of lost time may be made up on one

The Wabash is the first railroad to

### JAP DEATH ROLL

Mikado's Government Esports 72,450
Fatalities During War.
The Jspanese report 72,450 fatalities
during the war with Russia. Of the

dead 46,180 were killed in battle, 10,970 died of wounds, and 15,300 of disease No account is taken of those disabled by wounds or disease. In a war of eighteen months, in which five battles independent of the siege of Port Arthur and everal naval engagements were fought

Japan lost by death 72,450 men.
In the Civil War, in which operations In the Civil War, in which operations extended over four years, the Union army lost 67,058 men killed on the field, 43,012 who died of swounds,, and 240,458 who died of disease. The Confederate loss was 94,000 killed and mortally wounded and 59,207 by disease. The several armies were engaged in forty-eight battles and in many long and exhaustic ties and in many long and exhausting campaigns, but in no battle of the Civil War were half as many troops in ac-tion as were engaged at Liso Yang or Mukden

Batisfactory comparison between the battles of the Russo-Japanese war and those of our Civil War or those of the Franco-Frussian war of 1870 cannot be made until reports in detail are at hand, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. It is apparent, however, that of the many wounded a larger per cent recovered

than in any previous war.

This was due partly to improvements in surgery, to well organized hospitals, and to a better emergency service in battle. It was due also in part to the character of wounds made by the mod-

character of wounds made by the mod-ern rifle fired at long range.

The observation of surgeons during the war was to the effect that men re-covered more rapidly from gunshot wounds than in our Civil War or in the ranco-Prussian war. It was also con tended that, firing at long range, the modern rifle was not the equal of the old rifle in effecting permanent disabil-ity. All these contentions seem to be ity. All these contentions seem to be sustained by the report of the Japanese authorities.

However, the most remarkable feature of the Japanese fatality list is the small number of deaths from disease. With probably 500,000 men in the field only 15,300 deaths by disease are reported. It is true that the campaigns were not like those in the Civil War. It is true that the 249,458 deaths from disease in the Union army in the Civil War include futalities along all the short term and unseasoned regiments that entered into the composition of a total enlistment of

Yet, after all allowances have been nade; the small death rate by disease in the Japanese army must be credited to better annitary regulations, better organ-ization in hospitals for the treatment of camp diseases, and better methods in handling contagious diseases.

It was the rule in the Japanese army seriously sick to home hospitals as soon as possible, where they could receive the best surgical and medical treatment. The genius of the Japanese medical staff was directed to the saving of men, and in both the Russian and Japanese armies the wounded were so carefully and intel ligently treated that the unjority re urned to the ranks in a short time. The by death in battle, but that she lost only 15,300 by disease.

## THINNING OUT THE CITIES.

Rural Delivery, Which Is Expensive, Han That Effect. Rural free delivery seems destined to entail a cost of \$60,000,000 a year to the government, writes a Washington correspondent. Legislators are not worthink that rural delivery tends to thin out the population of the cities. Any scheme that works to this end they be-lieve is worth investing government Any

Senators and Representatives of States

having large cities look upon this vast appropriation for rural delivery as an injustice to their constituents. sist that a reasonable division of postul revenues shall go for pneumatic tubes and other facilities for quickening the mail service for the congested centers. A single building in New York City contains 5,200 persons during the working day, and they are nearly all letter writers. Their average use of the postal service probably equals that of 52,000 people in the rural counties. It is neces-sary to make 33 collections a day in some of the New York buildings to get the accumulating mail out of the way.

An inspector, desirous of establishing a rural route, has to exert himself to the utmost to count in 100 families which could be served in a ride of 24 miles. There are hundreds of routes in opera-tion to-day for the necommodation of a much smaller number of households, and in making rural delivery universal, with-in limits of practicability, which is now the nim of Congress and of the departthe nim of Congress and of the department, it will be necessary to include a great many routes of considerably less than 100 families. It is generally agreed that rural delivery does not "pay," but this is a consideration over which the American people lose little sleep. They like an efficient postal establishment, and

they intend to fight for it.

The rural delivery service should be as near complete as, with a constantly increasing population, it will ever be, by 1910. To day there are in operation 31,796 rural routes, which cover nearly 700,000 square miles. It is estimated that it will take about 18,000 additional carriers to cover the available territory not now supplied, which amounts to 1,000,000 square miles. When the service reaches its limit it will cost \$60.

By the will of Charles Parsons, late resident of the State bank at St. Louis, 80,000 is given for the endowment of a Martha Parsons professorship at Par-

Former Judge Alton B. Parker will be one of the lecturers at the law school of St. John's college of Fordham, New York.

## BIGGEST TRADE YEAR

FOREIGN COMMERCE FOR 1808 BREAKS RECORD.

Largest Volume of Imports and Ex ports Ever Recorded-Revenue Show ing Gaine-Improvement Since Close of Fiecel Tear-Big August Figures.

Commercial activity indicated by urrent statements of the Department of Commerce and Labor suggest that, if business continues at the rate shown by August foreign trade statistics, the calendar year of 1905 will enjoy the largest volume of imports and exports ever recorded. Figures just published for August show that exports of manufactures during that month increased nearly \$9,000,000, or about 25 per cent, as compared with August a year ago, and about \$20,000,000 as com pared with August, 1901.

Meantime manufacturers have in reased their consumption of materials imported for use in various processes imports of crude materials for use in \$2,000,000 over the imports of August 1904. For the eight months ended with August there has been an increase of bout \$50,000,000 in imports, compared with the corresponding period a year

Tin to Aug. 31, 1905, Imports amount ed to \$770,412.020, as against \$667,269, 364 in the preceding year; and export were valued at \$900,012,607, as con pared with \$851,203,457 in the first manufactures exported during the first eight months of 1905 practically equaled the total exports of manufactures during the entire calendar year 1809 heing \$376.108.679, as against a total of \$380,787,801 for the entire year

#### Comparison of Figures.

Current government figures show also that more manufactures are being exported from than are imported into country-a condition which has been brought about during the short factures (including in that term for this comparison manufactures ready for consumption, articles wholly or partially manufactured for use as ma terials in the mechanic arts, and articles of voluntary use and luxuries) ag gregated during August \$45,000,000, while exports of manufactures during that month showed a total of \$51,000. 000. During the eight months ended with August, 1905, imports of manu factures, including all degrees of man ufacture, aggre while exports aggregated \$322,000,000, amounted during the same period to \$376,000,000.

As recently as 1807 the records of our foreign commerce showed an importation of \$283,000,000 worth of manufactures during the calendar year, as against \$280,000,000 worth of manufactures exported. The follow ing year was the first to show exports of manufactures in excess of imports of manufactures, and since 1808 there has been a stendy jucrense in the out ward flow of the products of our man ufacturing industries. During the eight-month periods of the named exports of manufactures have Increased from \$190,000,000 in 1897 to \$376,000,000 in 1905, while imports of manufactures have only increased from \$212,000,000 in 1897 to \$322,000,000 in

Duties collected from customs have increased materially since the close of the fiscal year 1005, that year having shown no appreciable increase in customs revenue as compared with the preceding year. The total amount of duties collected from customs during the fiscal year 1905 was \$262,000.528. as against \$202,013,079 in 1904, the in crease being very slight, while for June, the closing month of the fisca year 1905, the total customs revenue was \$22,564,652, as against \$22,590, 692 in June of the preceding year.

The revenues derived from customs show a decided improvement since the close of the fiscal year. Thus the rev enue derived from customs in July 1905, amounted to \$21,590,149, as against \$19,483,750 in July of the prereding year, and in August amounted to \$26.181.282 as compared with \$22. 417,674 in August, 1904. For the eight months ended Aug. 31, 1905, the total customs revenue aggregated \$177,926,-029, as against \$170,475,016 in the same months of the preceding year, and of this increase of \$7,451,013, \$6,870,007 was accumulated during the two months of July and August of the pres

Odds and Ends. The value of the British crown jew

els is estimated to be about £3,000,000 When the sparrowhawk is swooping down on its prey it cleaves space at the speed of 150 miles an hour.

In 1,000 cases of the morphine habit collected from all parts-of the world the medical profession constituted 40 per cent of the number. Malodorous automobile and motor

the fashionable Swiss resort. Two missionaries from Afghanistan have arrived in Liverpool. Their in

cycles are not allowed at Pontresina

before the insurance investigating committee in New York, that from ent time he has re

its president. The ювт. н. м'ссиру, younger McCurdy

Waldo Story, the Boston-London sculptor, who is to execute a statue of the late Sir William Vernon Harcourt for the House of Commons, is the first

Francis Kossuth, under whose leadership the coalition parties in Hungary are said to be desirous of effecting or ganization in op-

position to Austrian control, is a son of the celebrated revolutionist, Louis Kossuth. For years he has been an influential leader of the Hungarian independent party and the champlor of popular rights.

is a citizen of

Buffalo and well

known as a busi-

ness lawyer. He

served in the New

York Assembly

from 1883 until

1885, and was the

Democratic nom-

inee for Speaker.

In 1891 he also

PRANCIS KOSSUTH. Formerly he was a civil engineer, but abandoned that profession to enter politics, and for a long time has been a thorn in the flesh of the government. On several occasions it has been reported that Francis Kossuth would be made premier. For a time in 1849 the elder Kossuth was clared its independence, but he was try and lived in exile many years.

praiser of diamonds that come into New York, declares that they have advanced 50 per cent in value in ten years, and that the increase will continue.



the Democratic nomination for justice of the Supreme of the Magara Palls Power Company and of the Buffalo and Niagara Fall Electric Railway, Mr. Ely was born at Middlefield, N. Y., in 1856, and is a graduate of Cornell. In 1882 he was admitted to the bar. He is a Mason.

The late Gen. Sherman was one of the men that haunted the cloakroom of the

been chosen to edit the new monthly mu-sical journal of the American Union of

whose achievement for years have kept him in the public eye. Just now he is attorney for the Armstrong commission of the New York State Legisla-

life insurance com- CHAS. L. ILUHES. panies, and it was

money is juggled for the benefit of the officers and their friends. Hughes was born at Glenz Falls, N. Y., April 11, 1862.

Rev. G. W. McPherson, one of the best known evangelists of New York City, plans the building of a great evan-gelistic hall seating 3,000 persons and having in connection with it a training school for evangelists.



Robert H. McCurdy, who testified

thousands of dolsions, is the gen-eral manager of the Mutual Life and also is a trustee of the institution. His father is

began his insurance career in 1881, after his graduation from Harvard, in the Metropolitan agency of the Mutual Life, and five years inter be was department. In 1903 he was choses general manager. Mr. McCurdy was born in New York City, May 26, 1850. Besides his position in the Mutual Life he is a director of the Astor National Bank, of the Windsor Trust Company, and of the Casualty Company of other financial and business corpora-

Gen. G. W. Mindil, United States ap

William Caryl Ely, who has been American Street and Interurban Railway Association,



W. C. ELY.

was bonored with

House and Schate for a good story. Dr. Victor Nilsson of Minneapolis has

Charles Evans Hughes, who was ominated for Mayor of Greater New York by the Republican city conven-

ture, which is investigating the vestigating the methods of the big



under his direction that the commis sion has been able to bring out so

The late Hermann Nothnagle, the famous surgeon, wrote an essay some years ago in which he endeavored to prove that the moment of dying was in most cases absolutely painless. His own death evidently confirmed this doc-



DIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, and Tido p. m. Class meeting, 10 a. m. itab-bath school, 12 m. Epworth Lague, 6:20 p. m. Jusior League, 8:45 p. m. Tuesday. Prayer meeting, 7:50 p. m. Tuerday.

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

SUPERVISORS.

PRESETTERIAN CHUECH — Beguiar church service at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p. m. sunday School immediately after morning service. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7 clock.

Rev. L. Pülmeler, Pastor.

DANISH BV. LUTHERAN CHURCH - Rev.

A. O. Mildegaard, Pastor. Services every Sanday at 1030 a. m. Sunday School at 800 a. m. 87. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Bervices every first and third Bunday of the
mouth. Confessions on the preceding Satmrday. On Bunday, mass at 10 c/slock a.
m.; Sunday School at 2:30 c/slock p. m.s.
Vespers and Bundiction at 7 c/slock p. m.s.
On the Monday after the third Sanday mass
at 8 c/slock a. m. (standard time). G. Goodhouse, Fantor; J. J. Riess, Assistant.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 864, F. & A. M.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., mosts the second and fourth figureays in each month.

A. L. POWD. Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 181, meets on

GRAILING CHAPTER R. A. M., NO. 190-Mosts every third Tuesday in each month,
M. A. HATES, E. P.

GRATILING LODGE L O. O. F. No. 181-JULIUS MRLEON, M. G. Chas. O. McCullough, Se

CRAWFORD TENT, E. O. T. M. M., No. 148 -

T. NOLAN, R. E.

de 1st and 3d Saturdays of each mostly.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 700 -- Month J. B. Woodbure, R. B. Fred Harrington, Q. E.

CRAWFORD HIVE, No. 600, L.O. T.M. M .-- Moote rst and third Friday of each month.
AGNES HAVENS, Lady Com Mrs. Kittle Nolan, Heoord Keeper.

GABFIELD CIRCLE, No. 16, Ladles of the G.

CRAWFORD COUNTY GRANGE, No. 986

-Meete at G. A. R. Hall, first and thire
Baturday of each month at 1 p. m.

# Bank of Grayling

SUCCESSOR TO

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN Interest paid on certificates of depoditi

MARIUS HANSON, Cashier.

S. N. INSLEY, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office over Fournier's Drug Store.

evenings. Residence, Pennsular Ave., opposite G.A.R.Hall. C.C. WESCOTT.

GRAYLING, - MICHIGAN. Oprice-Over Alexander's Law Office, on Mich

GEO. L. ALEXANDER. ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC. Pine Lands Bought and Sold on Commission. Non-Residents' Lands Looked After.,

O. PALMER, Attorney at Law and Notary.

GRAYLING, MICH.

H. H. WOODRUFF Attorney-at-Law.

evening on or before the fall of the most

DELEVAN SMITH, Post Com.

ernoon. Mas. H. TRUMLET, Presidente. L. Winslow, Sec.

FRED NARRIY, See.

BUTLER POST. No. 21, Union Life Guarde, mest every first and third Saturday events in W. R. C. hall. P. D. Bonomens, Captain. Wit. Poet, Adjutant.

GRATLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF RAWD-ERN STAR, As. SI, mosts Wednesday evening on-ic before she full of the moon, Mrs. John Lincon, W. M. Mrs. Jeanette Woodworth. See.

COMPANION COURT GRAYLING No. 632, Ladies of I. O. F., mest every second and last Wednesday evenings in each menth, at G. A. R. Hall.
Mrs. Maria Hammond, C. B.
Mrs. Anna Harrington, B. S.

A W. PARKER, Masten

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Crawford Co. Exchange Bank MARIUS HANSON.

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All accommodations extended that are consistent with safe and conservative

Office hours: 9 to 11 a. m. 2 to 4 p. m. 7 to 8

DENTIST,

igan Avenue.
Office hours—8 to 12 s. m., and 2 to 6 p. m.

GRAYLING, - - MICH. Office on Michigan avenue, first door east of

FIRE INSURANCE.

Office at Court House, Grayling, Mich., Wednesday noon until Thursday need each week.

Cam, be found other days at Open House Pullding, Roscessmen, Mich.

After passing resolutions for a legal eight-hour day in Canada and the abolishment of the Senate, the Dominion Trades and Labor Council has adjourned.

One of the fertile German manufacturers has put upon the market a facturers has put upon the market bow to the new Indiana law, which pre-vides for a rate not to exceed 12 per cent of the first-class fare for 100 pounds of The Supreme Court of Nebraska has substance called gastromyxin, which decided the Bishop Bonacum-Father Murphy case against the bishop, holding he has no standing in a civil court, pend-ing adjudication by the Pope. forts of Emperor Nicholas and President Receivelt, but official action awaits excess baggage, with a minimum charge of 25 cents for baggage not exceeding 200 peunds in weight. ural yield of the pepsin in the stom Russia's communication.

## STEALS FOR PARENTS

CONFESSES HAVING GIRL ROBBED HER EMPLOYER.

Peculations Latterly Have Reach \$10 to \$30 a Day and May Reach Total of More than \$2,000-Hot Stable Blaze in Chicago.

Weeping in a cell in the Tombs in New York was Miss Mary E. Golding, who, despite the grief that swayed her and in spite of her disheveled hair and disarranged dress, was plainly a person of education and refinement. Miss Gold-ing had been held in the afternoon by lagistrate Finn for trial before special sessions on a specific charge of stealing \$12 from the Larkin Soap Company, for which firm she has been cashier for the last four years. Belf-accused, Miss Gold ing had told of stealing about \$2,000 from the firm. She said she did not know but the sum of her stealings might run considerably above this. Edward F. May, manager of the firm, did not wish to prosecute the charge, but as the man had confessed her gullt there nothing for the magistrate to do but commit her for trial. She confessed that it was for her father, mother and invalid sister in Buffalo that she had stolen principally. The firm learned also that Miss Golding bad a sultor, a respectable business man, whom she was engaged to wed. In order to dress so as to ap pear pleasing to the man slie loved and yet be enabled to send money to her family Miss Golding and to increase her peculations. For the last three months she had taken daily sums of from \$10 to \$30 and had spent days and nights of torture, she told Mr. May, dreading every minute that exposure night come. Oddly, she never was suspected. Her system of falsifying the books was not discovered, so cleverly was it done.

#### BURNED IN GRAND STAND.

County Fair Visitors Suffer in Fire Panic in Bucyrus, Ohio.

While the races at the county fair in Bucyrus, Ohio, were on, the grand stand was discovered to be on fire. A panic dollowed the first announcement. Spectators in the grand stand rushed for the exit, which soon blocked the only passage to safety. Excited women, children and men leaped over the front of the stand upon the track, twelve feet, and many were injured. Those who left the grand stand last were bad-its burned, as the big pine building wen like tinder. Three minutes after the fire was discovered the stand wrapped in flames. The fire was caught by a stiff breeze and was driven across the grounds, communicating from build ing to building. The horticultural hal went like powder. The photographic art building and newspaper headquarters were destroyed. School exhibit hall was hadly damaged, and some of the stables were burned. In less than a half-hour the entire fair was wiped out.

## HURT IN A FIRE.

Thirteen Persons Injured in Chicago Stable Blaze

Thirteen persons were injured, two probably fatally, a dozen horses were burned to death and property valued at \$85,000 was destroyed when the three-story brick building in Chicago occupied by the La Salle Avenue livery, was burned. The first burned partil learn after. ed. The fire burned antil long after dark and for a time threatened large buildings in the vieinity. The destruction of the barn was marked with many incidents and rescues and thousands of persons gathered in the neighborhood to watch the blaze. While the fire was at its height the roof and third floor collapsed, carrying with it the eastern portion of the building. Seven members of engine company No. 18 were carried down in the collapse and all were injur-One fireman jumped from the and floor. His injuries are serious and may cause his death. Two men were rescued from death after helps severely burned by sliding down a refuse chute in the rear of the stable.

Konson Inil Overflowing. Because the county jail at Independence, Kan, is "full and running over" with jointkeepers, Judge Flannelly of ence has been forced to pone for one week the sentencing of twenty-one men convicted of violating the liquor laws. Other Kansas jails that have been tenantless for months are being filled with "jointists," all due to Governor Hoch's crusade.

Prisoners Escape from Jail Four prisoners confined in the Lorain Ohio, fail cut their way through a ten-inch wall and escaped. It is believed that the men were aided from the out

Late for Work: Fatally Shot. Because he was late in reporting for work, Frank Kennedy, thef at a leading hotel in St. Joseph. Mo., shot and fatali

I Fatal Stampede at Fort Riley. One artilleryman was killed and a dozen others were injured, some fatally, in a stampede of borses during target

practice at Fort Riley, Kan. Stabs Wife While Drunk. While insane from excessive drinking Elmer Washburn of Vermilion, S. D., stabbed his wife sixatimes with a knife.

The woman will probably die. He Has One Wife Too Many.

Jacob Weinstein, a tailor, is under rest in Kansas City on the charge of a Chicago woman that he has two wives, Weinstein admitted that he wedded two women, but insisted that he helieved one of them was dead before he remarried.

## Robber Gets \$5,000.

William Ellis, an Australian horse-mam-was struck over the head with a blust instrument in a room in the heart of the residence district of Berkeley, and robbed of \$5,000 in English bank notes. The robber escaped.

Fire Attacks Portland Fair. The Missouri State building at the Lewis and Clark exposition grounds, Portland, Ore including the various

President McCurdy of the Mutual Life, testifying before the New York investigating committee, said the main purpose of life insurance companies is philanthropy and not the carning of profits for policy holders. exhibits, and the art and starmary collection, was comined to the one building Mrs. Katchen Duerr, 10 years old and a bride was drowned in the Harlew river. New York, under circumstances that caused the arrest of her hydraul. The loss is \$50,00. While stooping over to take her bat. and of Charles Hahan, a hourster in th from the crudle the skirts of Mrs. Frank Duerr family from the cridle the skirts of Mrs. Frank Dopohue, aged 15, kraited from a small gas range and she was burned to death in Marion, Ohio. The infant is not ex-pected to five. Two other women were hally burned.

SPEND MILLIONS ON RIVER.

Mississippi River Improvement Associa-tion in La Crosse, Wis. President Thomas Wilkinson of Burlington, Iowa, and Secretary B. Boswell of Quincy, Ill., submitted their reports. The most im-portant feature of the president's ad-dress was the report of the government engineers, who have estimated, under au-thority of an act passed by the last Congress, the cost of deepening the chan-nel of the impressiver to a denth of six

nel of the upper river to a depth of six feet in low water. This report showed that the work would cost \$10,800,648 and that the amount could be expended

and that the amount could be expended under the continuous contract system during a period of years. John L. Vance of Columbus, Ohlo, president of the Ohlo River Improvement Association, addressed the convention and promised the coperation of the Ohlo river interests in securing the necessary improvements on

securing the necessary improvements on the Mississippi. Resolutions renewing the request for an appropriation for a six-foot channel in the Mississippi from

St. Louis to Minneapolis were drafted

by the committee on resolutions. The resolution does not mention any definite sum, the estimate being delayed until after the completion of the government

river survey now on. It will require more than \$15,000,000, the first estimate.

The new memorial to Congress will ask for the completion of the channel by the

time the Panama canal is completed.

BLIND WOMAN DIES BY FIRE.

Dress Ignites While Preparing an

in an adjoining room. Emma Harvey, 18 years old, entered the house as her mother was dying. Emma works in a downtown store. She has supported the family of three. Though blind for years,

Mrs. Harvey had been accustomed to do the cooking. The aged grandmother was too feeble to do anything but sit in her rocking chair and kuit and sew.

Mrs. Harvey had lighted the gas in the range and put on a kettle to boil when her sleeve caught fire. The flame soon enveloped her. She screamed and fought the fire. Mrs. Vierer, so deaf she heard

floor. She mouned her last as Emmi

Harvey came home from work. As the

girl entered the room where her grand-mother sat knitting, the old woman look-ed up calmly, "You are late, my dear," she said. The girl led her to the kitch-

en. When Mrs. Vierer saw her daugh ter dead on the floor she swooned.

ENTERS TO ROB, REMAINS GUEST.

Wizard of Music Connet Resist Temp-

tation to Play Plano.
The family of James Allenbauch it

Elyria, Ohio, was aroused at night by

the sound of a piano. Allenbauch found a roughly dressed man seated at the grand piano playing Handel's "Messiah."

One classic followed another for som time. Then the player, still unconsciou

of his auditors, fell forward on the plane, his bend buried in his arms. At the first move of Allenbauch he leaped to his feet as if to escape. Being assured there was no danger, he gave the name

of John Schmunk. He said he was a musician by profession, but became a criminal and served a term in prison

He said he had entered the house t

rold R. On seeing the plane he could not resist the temptation of touchling the keys. The burglar was given a place to sleep, a suit of clothes and a \$20

WARNS AGAINST BITE OF GIRL

German Scientist Says Wound May Be

has made a special study of the bacteria of the mouth, said that only a short time ago he experimented on a beauti-

ful girl in Germany and found that a

arrow dipped in saliva from her mouth would send its victim in death throes more terrible than one dipped in the

Survey of Hawaiian Public Lands.

A complete survey of the public lands of the Hawaiian territory has just been

finished by the survey department and

that in all the islands there are 1.719,160

acres belonging to the government. Of these nearly all are under lease, mostly

Many Injured at Football.

ous injuries is the record of football fo

the last five years, according to a can-vass. In almost every instance the death or injury was due directly to the heavy

mass plays, against which Presider

Roosevelt and the country at large ar

Gos Branchise Forced Through

Fire Omaha councilmen, backed by the Mayor, had policemen stationed at the door of the council chamber the

other evening to prevent three other

from breaking the quorum while they passed a tenyear contract with the Omaha Gas Company, which had beer

Tobacco Crop la Large.

White Burley tobacco district show tha

the tobacco crop of 1905 is the largest in the history of Kentucky. There is an increase of more than 10,000 acres

an increase of more than Appending and the yield is estimated at 230,000,000

Gould Wins Over Ramsey.

George J. Gould won a decisive victory over Joseph Ramsey, Jr., in the contest for the control of the Wabash road. He

elected all of the six directors to be

enst by Mr. Gould was 228,510. agains 31,840 for Mr. Ramsey.

Conducted as Philanthropics.

Beide Dendi Husband Held.

Charge Against United States Judge

Charges that United States Judge Baker of Indiana levied campaign con-tributions on postodice employes at

hosen by the bondholders,

Reports from the counties

Forty-five deaths and hundreds of seri-

to sugar plantations.

protesting so vigorously.

opposed bitterly.

venom of the most deadly snake.

bill to start upward again.

Cost of Despoting Upper Mississippl Will Be \$19,000,000. the civil service commission with the statement that the statute of limitations Ninety delegates, representing the States of Wiscossin, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinets and Missouri and fifty cities and towns on the river between Minnespolis and Cairo, were in attendance on the annual convention of the Upper Missiasippi River Improvement Association in La Grosse, Wis. President

is the only defende. MURDERED BY SICILIANS.

New York Man Followed Thither by Assessing of the Mafia.
That Gaetano Costa was murdered in his butcher shop in Brooklyn, N. Y., th other night, not because he refused t accede to blackmalling demands fo necessary to magnifing demands for money, but as the result of a political plot in Sicily, to which at least seven other lives had been sacrificed, was the theory of the police. According to in-formation given by a fellow countryman, Costa was one of a band of a dozen or more wealthy Sicilians who, for daring to oppose a dominant political faction, were driven across the seas. Realizing their helplessness against their enemies, the leading members of the Costs faction came to this country and settled in va-rious places. Three years later, accord-ing to the police informant, the body of Giuseppo Costa, brother of Gaetano, was found in Jackson Park, Chicago, bearing sixteen stab wounds. Around the waist was a blue sash, placed there evidently as a regular to other Italians evidently as a warning to other Italians who knew the methods of the Mana. About a year after that three Italian were mysteriously murdered at River dale. Ill. Not long after that Luige Costa was killed at Geneva, Ill. A few months after this the headless body of a man was found at Erie, Pa., also with a blue sash around the waist. DISSECTING ROOM 18 HIS GRAVE

Funerat of Husband of Carrie Chap-man Catt in New York Unique. In compliance with the will of George William Catt, president of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Railroad Company and Mrs. Frances Harvey, 41 years old, and blind, was burned to death in her home, 142 Ruble street. Chicago, while her mother, Mrs. W. Vierer, 81 years old, who is deaf, sat humming a tune of the statistics of the second burner of the second burner. a well-known civil engineer who died in his home in New York City, his body, after a funeral service was held over i was given without restriction to the Bellevue Hospital Medical College to be used in the interest of science. Mr. Catt's decision was made after many years of consideration and with the full consent of his wife, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the well-known woman suf-fragist. The funeral procession which wended its way to the medical college was unque. Never before was such a sight witnessed as that of a beautiful coffin, with heavy silver trimming and covered with pluk roses and carnations, being carried into the school. It was taken to the dissecting room on the top

no sound of her daughter's agonized cries, continued to rock and hum softly to herself. Mrs. Harvey fell to the FIND MAN'S SEVERED HEAD.

> New York Police Unearth Brutal Mus der and Mutilation.
>
> The finding of a man's head in East Eighteenth street, New York, near Ave-Eighteenth street, New York, near Avenue C, resulted in the discovery of a murder, the victim of which was Thomas F. Corcoran. Corcoran was killed in a house at 149 Third avenue. The other portions of the body were found cut to pieces in the Third avenue house and part of it had been packed in a suit case. The torso was hidden in a clothes hamper in a room occupied by Frederick Bauer, an elevator runner. Bauer was arrested. The point at which the head was found is more than a quarter of a mile away from 145 Third avenue. The head was wrapped in a German newshead was wrapped in a German news-paper. Corcoran lived with a married sister. He was a ticket chopper on the elevated railroad.

\$50,000 FOR BEHRING'S SECRET. New-Yorker Would Pay Scientist to

Reveal Consumption Cure.

As a result of Prof. Behring's aunouncement to the International Tuberculosis Congress in Paris of a cure consumption ofte of New York's wealth-est and best-known citizens, whose name is withheld for the present, has author-ized the New York Herald to announce that he will contribute \$50,000 to a fund to present to Prof. Behring if he will reveal at once to the world his treatment, and not withhold it for a year. The only qualification is that the treat-Worse than Snake's.

Prof. W. D. Miller of the University of Berlin at Wesleyan, Middletown, Conn., announced in a lecture that a bite of a pretty girl would often bring a quicker and more horrible death than the bite of a serpent. Prof. Miller, who ment must first be pronounced succes ful by competent physicians.

Treaty Adopted by Swedish Parliament Both houses of the Swedish parlia-tent unanimously adopted the govern-tent till providing for the ratification ment bill providing for the ratification of the Karlstad treaty. There was no debate in the lower house and the criticism in the Senate was confined to one or two members who alleged too much consideration had been shown for Norway by the Swedish delegates.

Frost Lifts Fever Embargo.

Immediate results are promised in the modification of lifting quarantines, following the appearance of frost over a large section of Louisiana and Mississippi, Baton Rouge has thrown oper its doors to the world, and other place few days.

Destroyed by Floating Mine. A report has been received at Moji floating mine ninety miles east of the Shantung lighthouse. Of the crew and passengers fifteen are reported missing, among them two foreign engineers.

St. Paul Man Animated Flor. Jokers painted the face and body of Anton Frami red and white and his hair blue in St. Paul. Minn. He was taken to the city hospital and it was necessary give him an anaesthetic while the phy icians were removing the paint,

Decision in Tayyort Case. Captain Elmore F. Taggart was granted an absolute divorce and the custody of his two sons by Judge Eason at Wooster, Ohio, who reviewed sensitional case and fixed the b

Death of Sir Henry Irving. Henry Irving, famous English died suddenly in Bradford, England, of an attack of syncope, within a few minutes after the close of a per-formance of "Becket."

Slav Leader Is Stricken. Prince Sergius Troubetskoy, regarded as the foremost liberal leader of Russia, was stricken with apoplexy while at-tending a conference of M. Glasoff, min-ister of education, and died in two hours. Mrs. Abner McKinley Weds.

Mrs. Annie E. McKinley, wklow of the late Abner McKinley, was married in Baltimore to Captain John B. Allen of Tampa, Fla., a mayal officer. Expect Wright's Resignation. Reports are current in Washington that Gen. Luke Wright, who is about to

sail for home, will hand in his resigna-tion as Governor of the Philippines. \$101,000 Stolen from Express Office Currency to the amount of \$101,000 has been stolen from the Pittsburg office of the Adams Express Company and a warrant has been issued for a clerk.

Plan for Union or semiconer and The effort to bring about a merger Plan for Union of Schools Falls, Massachusetts Institute of Technology has proved unsuccessful.

Gesben, with the jurist's admission that MICHIGAN MATTERS. they are true, have been laid before the Department of Justice at Washington by

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

Incendiary Fire in Dearborn—Timothy Hend Kills an Infant - Victory for Sonkomores in Aun Arbor - Forty Years' Pastorate in Plainwell.

Fire, supposed to be of an incendiary origin, destroyed the A. T. Sloss three story brick block on Michigan avenue Dearborn. Practically everything in the building but the records of the Masons and the Maccabees was destroyed. The losses are as follows: A. T. Sloss, build-ing, \$8,000; insurance, \$3,000; H. Mc-Cornick & Co., general store, \$6,000, insurance \$4,000; Masonic lodge, \$2,000; insurance \$1,200; Maccabees, \$400, insurance \$200. At an early hour the other er morning fire was discovered in the lasement of the building, and was extinguished without much loss. About the er driving to market found the whole interior of the building ablaze.

Petal Head of Timothy. About three months ago the infant on of Mr. and Mrs. William Goodwin of son of Mr. and Airs, William Godwin of Mr. Midland, while playing on the floor, found a head of timothy. It looked inviting and, baby-like, he placed it in his mouth. The timothy tickled his throat and a violent coughing spell followed. Then a strange thing happened. Instead of pursuing the regular course to the stomach, the timothy entered the windpipe, worked into and through the right lang, finally emerging through the right side a few inches above the hip. The little one died. Physicians say it is one of the strangest cases on record.

"Bophs" Win at Ann Arbor.

The annual sophomore-freshman rush in Ann Arbor resulted in a complete victory for the "sophs," The freshmen gathered around an oak to the number of 00 men and defied the sonlis to capture banner of 1909 hanging from the niches. Many of the undergraduates were knocked out in the rushing. Henry look, a sophomore medical student, was budly cut on the head with a blow from a shoe. A freshmen student from Mauistee was badly injured in running against an iron rail in trying to escape

Same Pulpit Forty Years. Marking as it did the completion of a forty years' pastorate of the First Bap-tist Church of Plainwell, the anniversary celebration of Rev. John Fletcher was noteworthy event. It was made more so by the presence of former members of, his congregation and friends from far distant cities as Washington, D. C.; Symouse, N. V.: Los Angeles, Chicago und many Michigan cirles. The ladies of the church served a banquet to 300

Will Brenk Marriage Record. Present figures indicate the marriage ecord in St. Joseph this year will eclipse that of any year in the history of St. Joseph. Already 12,200 licenses have issued, and the rush is as great a

guests in the evening.

Guilty of Attempted Murder.

Charles Hurd, colored, of Battle Creek, was found, guilty of attempted murder of Bartlett Bradley last July and was sentenced to ten years in Jackson prison. Bartlett was in a critical condi tion for many days.

Brief State Happenings.

Noah Roch, a Saranae blacksmith, was found dead in his room in an Ionia botel. Alfred Broberg, a farmer near Menon

nee, committed suicide by hanging him-self. He was demented. Near Millersburg forest fires are doing considerable damage to fimber, It is

ery dry and the wind is high. M. J. Bourke's farm implement store n Pinconning was burned, causing a loss f \$7,000, with little insurance,

Stamps and each worth \$100 were stolen from the postoffice at Brimley. This is the second time within two weeks. The Commercial Bank of Menominee,

capital \$65,000, has been authorized to transact business by State Banking Comrissioner Moore. R. C. Brittain, of Saugatuck, a well-

known vessel builder and owner, died at a hospital in Chicago, following an operation. South Lyon has bought the electric

light building and equipment of J. R. Blackwood and will run its own lightng system hereafter. Owing to litigation, the hotel at Grawn

is closed. As it is the only hostelry in the place, travelers must go to private houses or go hungry.

Five Finlanders were caught while trying to enter the United States at Sault Ste. Marie and bound over to the United States court at Marquette

Lapeer is all mixed up over time. Standard was adopted last spring, but there have been some backsliders, who have succeeded in creating confusion for all, Joseph Shaw, a farm hand in Battle Creek township, fell from a cultivator and received injuries from which he died later. He was an unmarried man Miss Josephine Wing, secretary of the Western Normal School in Ka has caused considerable surprise by sending in her resignation. She will be

married soon to Prosecuting Attorney Jackson. Saturday, Oct. 28, will be a gala day for the Maccabees in Monroe. It is ex-pected about 4,000 will swarm the streets. Michigan Tent of Detroit will

exemplify the degree work on about 20% candidates. John Noimi, aged 11, lost both legs above the knees and also suffered a frac tured skull in Houghton. He cannot live. The boy was going to meet his father when he was run down by a back ing train, the caboose and several car

nasing over him. Ernest Flintoff, an employe of the telephone company in Standish cidentally shot. It is said that Flinton and Bert Harris were scuilling over the possession of a revolver when it went off, the ball entering Flintoff's body about an inch over his heart. Sligh hopes are entertained for his recovery.

The 2-year-old child of Edward Otis farmer residing near Fairview, was found dead in a elstern. The mother had drawn water for washing and left the cover off. The Probate Court at Marshall de-

cided against Affred, the younger son of the late David Shepard of Grand Rapids, who left his \$1,000,000 estate to the elder son, Freedom.

Steren Kemp, an employe of the Lee

Paper Co., was accidentally killed on the Portage river, one suite morth of Vicksburg, while is company with C. B. Newton and Arthur Foust. The con-tents of a gun in the latter's hands shot the top of Kemp's head off.

Arthur J. Yakes is appointed post

kins, resigned. Francia Sackner, an old resident of Linden, died auddenly of apoplexy Sun-day, aged 73 years.

Charles Brower is missing under pecu liar circumstances and foul play is fear-ed. The authorities are investigating. Half a ton of buggy tires fell on Fred rick Emmer, well kn vn Grand Rapid

guilt.

carriage manufacturer, seriously injuring John Bos, who was charged by his wife with setting fire to her barn in Wyoming Township, has confessed his

In Munising Eric Lindberg was shot three times by John Reider and will probably die. There was a long-standing quarrel between the men.

Burglars broke into the general store at Eastport, but the proprietors scared them away by flourishing a revolver that was not in working order. Articles of incorporation of the Wol

verine State Savings Bank of Wolverine

capital \$20,000, were filed with Banking Commissioner Moore in Lansing. While the body of his niece was being taken from the house for burial a Houghton, Frank Sleotte of L'Ause aged 30 years, dropped dead of heart disease.

Fire in the lumber yards of the I Stephenson Co. in Menominee, did \$35, 000 damage. One house was set on fire by sparks and destroyed. The loss h covered by insurance.

Miss Sarah Hitchcock of Edwardsburg made a will leaving all her property, worth about \$8,000, to her church, and then went to Elkhart, Ind., and commit-ted suicide by jumping into the river there.

murder in the Philippines of Arthu Rinskoph, a former resident of St. Clair He was held up by native bandits an robbed, and then killed, and his bod thrown into the sea. The old saying that there's no account

Word has been received here

ing for taste is being quoted at Hough-ton, where a white girl and a Chinaman were married the other day. The bride was attended by the white wife of an other local Chinaman.

Ed Connor, a drayman of Royne Falls, took his own life by taking a dose of horse medicine, dying in a short time. He leaves a widow and two small chil-No cause is given for the act dren. other than despondency. The White Portland Cement Com

pany in Ann Arbor has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors to H. Claude Guerin of Chelsen. The indebtedness is \$262,631 and assets \$64,612. The chief creditor is William J. White, the chewing gum magnate, whose claim runs over \$200,000.

A distinct shock was experienced by a plous member of a certain church in Blissfield the other day when he read on the inside cover of a hymn book in the handwriting of a man: "How do you know I was full last night?" The nawer was no formula safety. know I was full last night?" The nu-swer was in feminine script: "One of the oys told me you were." Most folks are fond of calling a snad

a spade when talking about some one else, but not when they are concerned themselves. Dr. J. W. Moore of Atlantic mine, in the copper country, was referred to in a local paper as having resigned as physician at a certain mine. He promptly wrote the editor, saying he did not resign, but was discharged, and asking a correction to that effect.

Mrs. Mary V. Skinner, living on a farm in Cooper township, is critically ill from lockjaw vaused by blood poisoning brought on by an ingrowing toe null and the physicians say she can live but a short time. The woman has realized for some time that she was going to die and refere she suffered tetanus she begged before she suffered tetanus she begged that she might see her two sons before she died. One of them has been in Alaska for two years and it is impossi-ble to get word to him. The other disappeared from home several weeks ago and his whereabours are unknown. Mrs. Skinner's husband deserted her years ago. When his father died : farm, which was left by him, was turned over to the wife.

Miss Gertrude Mills, a prominent Kalamazoo society woman, daughter of Judge A. J. Mills and the divorced wife of Frank Cole, was mysteriously shot at her summer home at Gull Lake. She is now at the home of her father and the members of the family refuse to make any statement regarding her injury or how the shooting occurred. Mrs Cole was married three years ago to Frank Cole, after a three weeks court-ship. Little was known of Cole prior ship. Little was known of Cole prior to his coming to Kalamazoo, and the parents of the girl used every means to dis-courage the marriage. Several months ago the couple were divorced and Cole has left the city and has not since been heard from. When the shooting occur red the lufant son was with his mothe

Albert C. Lynn shot and probably fatally injured James Lynn, after a quarrel in Kalamazoo. The men are cousins. They worked on the streets and laid off to hunt and fish near their former home at Allegau. They returned former name at Allegan. They returned to Kalamazoo and went to drinking. Albert Lynn wanted to go and see a girl, but his cousin objected, declaring that he was too much under the influ-ence of liquor. There was a scriffe, and Albert drew a revolver. James got a hold of it and was about to wrost it from the other man when the latter said if he would let go he put the gun in his pocket. Albert Lyn munediately threw the gun in his com in's face and pulled the trigger, it is ans race an punce the trigger, it is, alleged. The ball entered Lynn's mouth and went-direct to the rear of his head, where it took a downward course, and ledged along his spine. He has a wife and three or four children and is about 30 years of age. Albert Lynn is in jail. He is about 23 years old.

Thomas Millspaugh, aged 86 years, was struck by a switch engine as he was crossing the tracks of the Michigan Central in Ypsilanti and received injuries rom which he died in half an hou

Recause he was insone at the time he shot Alex McHale, Jusper Vandergazelle was found not gullty in the Circuit Court in Muskegon. The defense offered no evidence, as the testimony of the prosecution was sufficient to establish the fact that the prisoner was not responsi-ble. All through the proceedings Van dergazelle remained an apparently disinerested spectator. Charles Meyer, aged 26, convicted of

organy in Kalamazoo, was sentenced to not more than fifteen years at Jackson. Meyer burglarized the home of James Cholten in the early summer, getting a large amount of jewelry. rrounded by forest fires, the future

of Hillman was uncertain a few days ened, as the flames were steadily coming closer. All the available fire-fighting means at the disposal of the citizens were utilized to save the village. The forest fires have been raging in many dares in Rust and adjoining townships lack of rain for several weeks had con-verted everything into tinder.

TAGGART IS GIVEN DECREE.

Court Also Awards the Captain Contedp of the Children. At Wooster, Ohio, Captain Elmore F. Taggart, U. S. A., was awarded a decree of divorce from his wife, Grace Culver Taggart, and given possession of their two children, Charles Culver, aged 11, and Elmer F., Jr., aged 7 The sensational case which red army circles both in this country and Europe reached its finale Friday ofternoon when Judge Eason, who heard the evidence, read a long opinlon.

The court, though denying Mrs. Taggart the custody of the two boys, ordered that she be permitted to see them at stated intervals. In this respect alone was Mrs. Tuggart given much consideration.

Judge Euson clearly leaned to the theory that the mother was not a fit person to whom to intrust her offspring. Among the causes for reach ing this conclusion was Mrs. Taggart's alleged intrigues with "Billy" Taggart and with Captain Fortesque, said to be a relative of President Rooscyclt. The court censured both woman and men severely.

Judge Enson had a good deal to say about the use of intoxicants, and said that the charge of excessive drunkenness preferred against Captain Taggart had not been sustained. habit of imbibing frequently was a subject of comment, however, and evidently the court believed that it played a part in the allenation of the couple.

"The first time Captain Taggart saw the flush of llonor on his wife's brow he should have banished it from his



sideboard," said the judge, "It can be said to the credit of the army that this entire case has not developed one sin gle case of drunkenness."

Speaking of the main cause of the differences between the Taggarts, the court stated: "It appears that there never was any dispute about financia matters and that all the difficulty wa due to their relations with others. The judge concluded: "I will leave the gross neglect and two charges of adultery stand as the ground divorce, giving Captain Taggart the

The Taggart trial lasted seven weeks. The case went to the court month ago. The suit was first started in July, 1904, by Captain Taggart who filed petition for divorce, charge ing his wife with conduct unbecoming a wife and alleging the excessive use of intoxicants. Mrs. Taggart heard of the proceedings in San Francisco sev eral weeks later and immediately started for Wooster, the home of the Taggarts, where she filed a counter-petition for divorce against Captain Taggart on the grounds of cruelty and

neglect. The case has been of exceptional in terest because of statements during the trial by Captain Taggart that the use of intoxicants in the army was so common as to be almost the custom. A number of prominent army officers were named in Captain Taggart's peti tion as having been more or less the cause of the domestic troubles between Captain and Mrs. Taggart.

ANNUL MARKEL'S CONTRACT.

Canal Supplies Will Be Handled Under

Commissioner's Order. The last action of the Panama canal commission before sailing from Colon for New York was the annulment of the contract awarded to J. E. Markel of comract awarded to J. E. Markel of Omaha, Neb., for feeding and caring for the employes of the canal. The reason for this action is that Chief Engineer Stevens, through the department of ma-terials and supplies, under Messrs, Jackson and Smith, is handling the commis-saries successfully, rendering unneces

sary the arrangement.

The contract with Mr. Markel was to run five years and it was estimate i five years and it was estimated that would involve \$50,000,000. Hadgins & Dumas, one of the other firms bidding for the contract, protested against the ism and charging that the latter was enabled through a leak in the office of Chairman Shoutz to gain information about the other bidders which aided him in hidding successfully.

From Far and Near. At a meeting of Boston citizens it wa cided to erect a memorial to the late

Patrick A. Collins.

Joseph; Levins of Baltimore has been arrested on the charge of kidanping his 13-year-old daughter in Mahanoy, Pa. Three hundred and twelve structural

iron workers employed on four large hulldings in Baltimore were ordered out Prof. L. Eddy, a teacher at the Kentucky State school for the deaf at Dan ville dropped dead in the school room Prof. Eddy was a noted astronomer.

Livingston Quackenbush of Le Sugar

Minn., was convicted of receiving money into an insolvent bank. His bank fail ed in March, 1901. Mrs. Mary O'Hare of Cherry Valley, Mass, walked into a pond with her 11-months-old son in her arms, and both

were drowned. The case of Frederick A. Peckham of New York, who was arrested in con-

nection with the cotton report scandal, has been codefinitely postponed. M. E. Mathias and J. G. McFadder

working night shifts in the Saginaw mine, Deadwood, N. D., were found dead in the tunnel, having been killed by a



Chicago tive operations is conspicuous and is a testimony to the healthy basis upon which curcut business progresses. interest returns are too low for bond buyers, as contrasted with the present value of money, considerable investment is seen in realty and improvements, together with more activity in local securities, indicating confidence

in the stubility of affairs. Bank exchanges invariably reflect an accurate approximation of the city's commercial activity, and, despite highor discount rates, it is noteworthy that the totals for both Sentember and this week excel all previous corresponding periods.

While prices for the leading raw materials are high and to some extent evince further hardening, the prevailing tone remains encouraging, conditions generally being strongly supported by the volume of forward demands, which assures steady employment well into next year. Retail traffic has made seasonable expansion. Full expositions never before were more artistically presented by the State street stores. with unusually brilliant weather their attractiveness drew enormous

Many visiting buyers made good purchases in the principal jobbing lines, less diminution in sales appearing than was expected, considering the exceptional demands of last month. Satisfactory bookings occurred in dry goods, clothing, footwear and woolens and the demand improved for furniture. Mercantile collections in the Middle West make a good showing, and country store trade is doing well in the heavy

lines and farm needs. Shipping rooms have remained quite busy, resulting in freight offerings surpassing all previous experience of the Western roads. Other freight move ments, particularly of Iron and steel. are unprecedented.

Failures reported in the Chicago district number twenty-nine, against thirty-two last week and twenty-seven a year ago.-Dun's Review of Trade.

While not so active as Ney York in recently preceding weeks, the volume of trade still exceeds expectations. Contributing to this are better reports from retail lines, necessitating reorders of seasonable goods, fall festivals, enlarging crop movement, and a continued immense turnover in industrial

lines. Undliminished activity is witnessed in the iron trade, demand for crude and finished products surpassing previous years at this period. Higher levels of future cost, particularly as to coke and ore, confront these trades. Collections for the country as a whole

are good. Something like a downward swing in prices of agricultural products is in vidence this week, a result of the pressure of new large crops of fine quality, which augurs for lower prices or feeding stuffs and cheaper cost of icat production in the coming winter.

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending Oct. 5, are 1,072,642 bushels, against 2,064,932 last week. 1,105.028 this week last year, 2,378,722 In 1903, and 5,045,779 in 1902. From July 1 to date the exports are 17,099. 375 bushels, against 18.548,711 last year, 42,676,084 in 1903, and 71,525,492 in 1902.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.



Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$6.35; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.62; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.40; wheat, No. 2, 85c to 86c; corn, No. 2, 52c to 53c; oats, standard, 27c to 20c; ryc. No. 2, 69c to 70c; hay, timothy, \$8.50 to \$12.00; prairie, \$6.00 to \$11.50; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 21c; eggs. fresh. 10c to 18c; potatoes, per bushel, 42c to 50c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.65; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 85c to \$7c; corn, No. 2 white, 53c to 55c; oats, No. 2 white, 27c to 20c

St. Louis-Cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.85; hogs \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$4.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, \$55 to \$6c; corn, No. 2, 50c to \$6c; corn, No. 2, 50c to \$25c; orts, No. 2, 20c to 28c; rye, No. 2, 58c to 60c. Cincinnati-Cattle, \$4.00 to \$4.85;

hors, \$4.00 to \$5.05; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 87c to 89c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 55c to 50c; cats, No. 2 mixed, 28c to 30c; ryc, No. 2, 69c to 70c. Detroit—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.00; logs, \$4.00 to \$5.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 83c to 85c; corn, No. 3, yellow, 50c to 58c; costs, No. 3 white, 28c to 30c; ryc, No. 2, 67c to 68c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 82c to 80c; corn, No. 3, 51c to 53c; coats, standard, 20c to 30c; rye, No. 1, 68c to 70c; barley, No. 2, 52c to 53c; pork, mess, \$15.75.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 85c to 80c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 51c to 53c; cats, No. 2 mixed, 30c to 32c; ryc, No. 2, 54c to 62c; clover seed, prime, \$7.90.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$5.60; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$5.75; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.00; lambs, fair to choice,

55.00 to \$7.90. New York-Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$0.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 80, to 90c; corn. No. 2, 60c to 62c; over, natural white, 34c to 35c; latter, creamery, 19c o 21c; eggs, western, 20s, to 23c

#### Short News Notes. The St. Laure board of public improve-

neuts, after an inspection of the grade roseings in Chicago, plans to aboliah hem in St. Louis

Dr. Lucellus Hussey, aged 73 years, was instantly killed, and liphraim Her-rington, aged 70 years, was seriously injured while crossing the Big Four

tracks in a buggr near Lockland, Ohio

McKinley's Idea.

If the business interests of the coun try want reciprocity along protection they can have it if they will only agree on some fensible plansomething they never have been able to agree on before. If they want revision, they can have it also on the same united demand for it but it can be put down as certain that whatever is done in the way of tariff revision or reciprocity will not be done along free-trade lines. The reciprocity of Blaine, McKinley and Roosevelt is all right. It is based upon the Republican protective policy. As President McKinley said at Buf-

"To take from our neighbors such out harm to our industries or labor: in other words, such of their products as are not produced by our own labor. and obtain in exchange markets for the class of merchandise which we desire to sell, and which the countries in question require for their own use differs materially from the reciprocity of 1855-1850, which was merely free trade in articles of mutual production articles which, when imported, com pete with the home producer.'

This was President McKinley's idea of reciprocity, and it is the kind-that every Republican can indorse. It was Blaine's policy, and if the Chicago convention will adopt it us a basis for its reciprocity platform nobody can object. It is Republican doctrine, mire and simple. In the language of President Roosevelt at Minneapolis: "As a nation, we stand in the very forefront of the glant international industrial competition of the day, cannot afford by any freak of policy to forfeit the position to which have thus triumphantly attained by present protective policy." wance (III.) "Star-Courier."

The World's Workshop. At a time when an effort may be made to create the impression that we are in danger of losing our foreign markets for manufactured products this week's bulletin of the Census Bureau contains some startling statis The value of manufactured States during the fiscal year ended 30th was \$543,620,207, against \$452,415,921 in 1904; the next largest year. In 1805 the value of manufactured exports was \$183,595,743. The increase in ten years has thus been nets manufactured from them w practically threefold. As far back as free.—Creston (In) "Advertiser." 1878 the figures were \$123,807,196, and in the seventeen years to 1805 they in creased but \$60,000,000. In 1896 com menced the great rise, and, although there have been temporary recessions the total has risen until now the per centage of manufactured exports is per cent of the total exports, against the former rate of less than 20 per

While statesminship demands look to the future and an insistence upon the wisdom of the Blaine-Mc-Kinley policy of reciprocity in non competitive products, the condition of American manufactures is not so seriously threatened by any loss of our foreign markets as to form any basis for tariff revision under the guise of a dual tariff. With manufactured exports \$90,000,000 greater than in any previous year, the export trade can not be said to be sick and languish ing, though steps to guard its future are meritorious and worthy.-Cincin nati "Star."

Democratic "Harmony." ocrat: are the same everywhere in this country, as was illustrated recently at the Tammany convention in New York.

Mayor George B. McClellan, the standard bearer of the party, made a ed and that where individual effort and private enterprise can accomplish the same results us government the government has no right to interfere."

As soon as the applause that followed this speech has died away the con vention got down to business and passed a ringing municipal ownership resolution. "Public ownership." It said. "Is no longer a campaign catchword, but a principle applied and in operation in this the greatest of American cities."

The convention and the candidate are to be congratulated on this entirely successful illustration of Democrat te harmony. For this little episode shows the party just as harmonious as the rest of its history does. The reason it has never accomplished anything is that it has never been able to agree on anything except to dis-

Mayor McClellan had uttered a magnificent Democratic sentiment and the convention had an opportunity to adopt it and share the credit for it. but it was a Democratic convention and necessarily took the opposite view. -Chicago Ch.onicle.

Reciprocal Trade Results. A free-trade paper published in New York, which supported the Cuban eciprocity treaty, now advocates what it calls the only really reciprocal trade -namely, the exchange of competing products. It derides such a reciprolty arrangement as that secured by the Hawalian sugar growers, because surance that they would ever receive it inured to the exclusive benefit of benefit from lending their influence that island." When foolish Republito reciprocity?—New York "Commercans were pushing for Cuban reciprocity, which has produced the same results, this same journal "sieked them on. Those who followed its ac vice have now the pleasure of constit ering the results which follow accepting suggestions from opponents .- Sar Francisco "Chronicle."

Lacks Lucidity. The Philadelphia "Inquirer" is commenting on the resolution adopted is to be the maximum, and conce sions are to be made in favor nations who make concessions to us. In that case, what would we do with Germany? Should we regard her conventional tariff as a concession? If we did we should be nicely buncoed, for it is higher in every case than the present tariff. The only recourse left to us in dealing with such nations is to give them a dose of their own medicine. Let us make a maximum tariff if we are forced to, from which we can recede in dickering, but let no nation buildoze us into an abandonment of our policy of protection.

Free Raw Materials The one definite and aggressive note sounded at the Chicago reciprocity convention was the demand for fre raw materials. How that carries us back to the Cleveland campaigns. The men who voice the demand are just about twenty years behind Grove. Cleveland. They are trying to re verse Garneld's declaration and have the Republicans build their camp fires on the ground which the Democrats had abandoned. If these men were old enough when Cleveland wa candidate they either voted for him or should have done so

San Francisco "Chronicle.

It is our opinion that if there is fraud in the category of tariff discussion it is this demand for free raw materials. The manufacturer grasp all the protection he can get, which our thorough belief in protection does not prevent us from recognizing as be ing sometimes too much, and still hold ing on to it demands the further ad vantage of free raw materials. His cry is free hides, free wool, free from ore, free coal, free everything, except that which he produces. There is no such thing as raw material. Wool is the farmer's finished product as truly as cloth is the manufacturer's or a general good the American people have been willing to place duties on manufactured products in full recogni tion of the fact that selfish men ofter take advantage of them and make unjust profits by reason of the tariff. When the selfishness of the direct benediciaries of our tariff laws reaches that state of sublimity which causes them to demand that other interests be sacrificed for their benefit they are getting on dangerous ground. When we have free raw materials the prod nets manufactured from them will be

### A Tariff Distinction.

The friends of protection ought to be careful to distinguish between maximum and a minimum tariff and minimum and maximum tariff.

it makes a great deal of different which word comes first. It is a minimum and maximum

arin we must have if we would remain a protectionist country.

A minimum tariff would equally to all nations. It would be the leclared tariff policy of the country, and in accordance with it manufactur ers would govern their purchases and sales. The maximum duties would be ipplied only against those countries that discriminate against us.

A maximum tariff, made to such nations as showed us the greatest commercial favors, would result in tariff instability. The manufacturer would never know what the tariff would be six months hence.

On the other hand the mistake should not be made of declaring the resent Dingley law to be the minimum tariff, simply providing for maximum duties to be added to it.—Springfield (Mass.) "Union."

A Dangerous Power. The recent reciprocity treatles have speech in which he said: "As a Demo-crat I believe that the community is appeared to affect injuriously the local best governed which is least govern- industries of one or more States, whose Senators stood out against them, intrenched behind the Senate rules. pass a maximum and minimum tariff bill will require only a majority in stend of a two-thirds vote. But the power it would put into the hands of the executive might be used to affect injuriously the industries of many States. The result undoubtedly would be a combination of all the Senator the local industries of whose States could possibly be affected by the min imum tariff proposed. Even without raising the constitutional question o the right of Congress to delegate any part of its taxing power to the Presi dent, it is hard to see how such a bill would have any better chance in the Senate than a specific reciprocity treaty. It would probably not have as

good a chance.—Chicago "Inter-Ocean."

Quite Likely. It may be that the consumers of ments would not be sure of sharing in any benefit that might come from removal of restrictions on American ments in other markets. Would not such removal increase the foreign con sumption of our meats and thus afford a reason for again and again putting up the prices here at home? Has the history of the live stock trade of America given stock growers any cause for belief that any improve ment in markets abroad would add cent to the price of live stock here at home. Have stock growers any asbenefit from lending their influence

Has an Ominous Sound.

"In the last analysis this whole movement means tariff reform," save the Chleago Chronicle, with reference to the reciprocity gathering in that "Tariff reform" has an eminous sound to citizens whose memerics hark back to the days of Grover Cleveland's administration. Maybe it is because of its sound that the phrase by the take reciprocity convention, is not used by those advocates less says it lacks lucidity, but that it frank than the Chronicle,—Burlington schably means "that the actual tariff" "Hawkeys."

## What is Success?

By william E. Towne.



UCCESS is not merely a question of dollars and cents, nor does accumulated wealth mean success always, according to my understanding of the term. Success is a realization of the power which will enable you to carry out your undertakings. If you run away

will enable you to carry out your undertakings. If you run away with the idea that money and success are synonymous you will become so lost in contemplation of the substance as to forget the principle of success upon which the substance depends.

Again, true and lasting success is built only upon a basis of strict honesty towards your fellow man. You cannot acquire real wealth without giving full towards your fellow man. You cannot acquire real wealth without giving full value for every penny of it. To obtain money by deceiving your brother is value for every penny of it. To obtain money by deceiving your brother is success in the true sense and realize health and happiness (without which success is an empty name) so long as you hold a grudge of any sort towards success is an empty name) so long as you hold a grudge of any sort towards success is an empty name) so long as you hold a grudge of any sort towards success. The kicker, the pessimist and the chronic fault finder know any living being. The kicker, the pessimist and the chronic fault finder know any living being. The kicker, the pessimist and the chronic fault finder know any living being. The kicker, the pessimist and the chronic fault finder know any living being. The kicker, the pessimist and the chronic fault finder know any living being. The kicker the pessimist and the chronic fault finder know any living being. The kicker the pessimist and the chronic fault finder know any living being. The kicker the pessimist and the chronic fault finder know any living being. The kicker the pessimist and the chronic fault finder know any living being. The kicker the pessimist and the chronic fault finder know any living being. The kicker the pessimist and happiness (in his own room. And the own room and the who had a grudge of any sort towards the winder of sentiment or religion. It is simply not frue success.

Don't give people an opportunity to take undue advantage of you, but don't, for heaven's sake, be everlastingly going around with a chip on your shoulder. Some people spend more time and energy in getting even for some fancled grievance than would suffice to make them first-class successes.

fancied grievance than would suffice to make them first-class successes.

Keep calm; keep your temper and keep at it.

A person with uncontrolled, jerky, nervous movements will waste a great amount of vital force in an exceedingly short time. Bodily self-control such as is taught in the various books on personal magnetism will help you as is taught in the various books on personal magnetism will help you to conserve this force, and thus make you better able to win success. I have to conserve this force, and thus make you better able to win success. I have to conserve this force, and thus make you better able to win success. I have do conserve this force, and thus make you better able to win success. I have so deal with it, but a few hints may prove helpful. The secret of retaining and dowlooping magnetism lies in cultivating controlled movements at all times developing, magnetism lies in cultivating controlled movements at all times keep the mind on what you are doing and do not allow it to wander at any keep the nind on what you are doing and do not allow it to wander at any time. Useless thinking dissipates force, Avoid the habit of breaking off suddenly when you have started to do something. Don't on any account allow time. Useless thinking dissipates force, Avoid the habit of breaking or suddenly when you have started to do something. Don't on any account allow your mind to run ahead of what you are doing. Don't strain after anything. Don't allow the mind to get in an attitude of straining. This is what makes thousands of people old before their time.

Life is yours to use only, therefore do not grasp it or hold it. Express life. Let it so out from you freely as your go about your work knowing that more

Life is yours to use only, therefore do not grasp it or noid it. Express life.

Let it go out from you freely as you go about your work, knowing that more will take its place. If you grasp life with frenzied grip it will lead to stagnather and death. You are shutting yourself away from the universal vibrations of life, health and success, and not until you let go and allow life to find expression through you will you be able to realize the things you are striving for. "He that loseth his life shall find it" applies to the attainment of success in a yery brief same.

in a very brief sense.

In conclusion I will give a few brief suggestions for business conduct.

They may be time honored, but their observance will help you.

Keep interested.

Keep your mind concentrate.

Keep from envying those who appear to be more successful than yourself.

Keep your thoughts away from business out of business hours.

Relax-create. Be progressive, but not reckless.

business-like

Be accurate in keeping accounts. Be prompt.

### ST. SA. The Great Destiny of Japan

By Dr. Walter Page.



IAT effect will the Japanese victory have on the future of Asia and especially on the future of China? This is the question that every man asks who studies the world in a large way. The saddest fact that the widely traveled or the widely read

The saddest fact that the widely traveled or the widely read man finds on the earth is the condition of Asia. The greater part of the human race live yet unhelped by the sanitary, mechanical, economic, and social discoveries whereby life in the Western World has been freed, to a degree, from plagues and famines and poverty and abjectness. These swarming millions of our fellow creatures miss most things that make life worth living, as we regard it—such as reasonable safety from hunger and want, reasonable labor, and reasonable freedom—a chance for a child to grow to full stature, to live a normal number, of years, well clad and well fed, and to enjoy also a fair degree of independence in mind and character. During the few centuries that we have enjoyed these things, Asia has hardly changed at all. True, British rule in India has brought order in a small area and has made life safer and lifted it to a degree; but order in a small area and has made life safer and lifted it to a degree; but order has been no great change. Such change as has come has been superimposed. It has not proceeded from within nor taken deep root. The outlook of these hundreds of millions of human creatures is much the same as it was in the time of Warren Hastings. And China remains in a similar if a less sad plight. The fate that seemed even a year and to await all these Oriental peoples was the unsympathetic domination of Western nations, eager chiefly to despoil them in trade—nations which were alleat and which, therefore, lacked the ability even when they had the wish to change the stagnant condition of Oriental life.

condition of Oriental life.

condition of Oriental life.

Now Japan's rise to power puts a new force at work in this Old World.

The most important question that touches the lives of hundreds of millions of men is whether the Japanese can do for other Oriental nations what they have done for themselves, and what no Western peoply can do—break up their stagnation and lift them to the Western level in health, in normal activity, and in opportunity. They are akin to the Chinese in race and thought and language and religion; and they are much nearer than any branch of the white race to the other Asiatics. Their ambition, too, must urge them to this enpobling effort.

ling effort.
This much at least is true—whereas there was no hope of Europe's awakening Asia to a healthful and active existence, there is now a chance that the Japanese may do this great task in the course of the coming centuries it is the greatest task of human helpfulness that is presented in the condition of mankind—to lift half the human race from sadness into healthful activities.—World's Work.

# Why Landlords Object to Children

Gloomy By Heinrich B .O' Tool.



M a real estate broker and also manage several estates. It is not infrequent for us to hear from some man or woman, when told that children are not wanted in our flats, remarks like this: "Do you want us to kill our children?" "What are we to do with our children?" "You must hate children." and other similar

asinine comments.

Children of today are not brought up as they should be. Discipline is not taught and applied as in the old days. In my boyhood it meant respect to your elders, subordination to authority, education in morals and manners, as well as in schooling, it also meant punishment for errors committed as a preventive for the future.

mitted as a preventive for the future.

Nowadays a mother seems to think her child can do not wrong; that he is above reprimend or correction.

What a folly! The result of this mistaken kindness is that a big percentage of the children of today are nuisances and objectionable in many ways—especially to owners of realty, whose property is destroyed, wasted or disfigured.

ured by these young free lances. "Spare the rod and spoil the child" is just as good now as when it was written.

Children have not the reasoning faculties—they have to be developed through experience and training. While there may be little angels of both sexes, lovely, refined, intelligent and above doing harm and wrong, the fact

remains that they are the exceptions. The great majority of Juveniles need to be taught through pain and fear the lessons of self-control and to respect others' rights and privileges. others' rights and privileges.

It was a great mistake in my judgment to abolish corporal punishment in the public schools. The majority of school teachers in all the boroughs will tell you that impulence and disrespect are more common and pronounced than in the days when the rattan was applied to the hoodiums and the vicious. Little roughs and toughs now defy their teachers and laugh at such a light punishment as being "kept for a few minutes after school hours." Their example contaminates other children who sit in the classes with the bad ones.

The result you know, and you cannot blame owners, janitors and agents who deny strict rules against children. They have suffered from children's

rules against children. They have suffered from children's who draw strict rules against children. They more suitered from children sinisdeeds and lack of discipline, and have to safeguard themselves against further troubles, annoyance and loss by what seems to some persons (who do not think or care to think) selfishness and injustice. Actually the selfishness and wrong are all on the side of families with undisciplined children—the parents and guardians who object to proper rules and requirements.

Protected by White Socks.

The Jerseyman listened serencly to the gibes and jeers of his friends over get through being so funny I'll tell

you something important," he said at Then he continued: "I don't wear white socks for a fad, neither am I trying a rheumatism cure, but they're a protection against mosquitoes. I was tortured to death with the little pests biting my ankles until some one told me of the white stocking scheme, and it works to a lacres under barley and oats. no danger of having my ankles nearly chewed up."-New York Press.

England's Wheat Fields.

A preliminary statement issued by the Board of Agriculture shows th total acreage under all crops and his white socks. "When you people grass this year to be 32,286,832, which is a decrease of nearly 31,000 acres compared with last year. With re gard to cereal crops, it is gratifying to notice that the area under wheat this year shows an increase of 421,-701 acres compared with last year the total acreage under wheat being 1,796,985; but, on the other hand Now I can loll on my plazza is a substantial increase in the numand put my feet on the railing with | ber of horses, cattle, and sheep. Pige show a decrease of 436,725 .- London Telegraph.



Proper bedding is essential in mak-| health, just as a lack of any desire for ng rich manure as well as increas-

ing the bulk. Foot-rot is one of the worst enemie of the sheep breeder, especially where

When a horse has frequent fits of colic it indicates chronic indigestion and should have careful treatment.

With the majority of fruits the aim hould be for a few fine, large, smooth and plump specimens rather than for many small ones.

One advantage in feeding wheat middlings made into a slop with skimmilk to hogs is that it will give a better proportion of lean meat.

narket is poor and scrawny. The reed, of course, has much to do with breed can be improved by a judicious node of fattening.

Much of the poultry we see in the

Keep winter beets growing rapidly. must come out of the efore being touched by the frost. If the roots are not large enough, growth may be prolonged by protec tion with newspapers on cold nights.

With one-half day's labor a hoted can be constructed in which not only tomatoes and other early vegeta bles can be started for early planting but in which can also be grown lettuce radishes, etc., sufficient for the needs of the ordinary family.

Ever think of the work one hen next year. In addition, the young costers may be sold.

It is claimed that if grain is ground there is a saving of one-third, and thut all insects in the vicinity of the cop-15 pounds of hay, when cut up fine. will be more serviceable than 25 pounds uncut. Cutting the hay permits of mixing with it not only ground grain, but also linseed or cotton-seed menis, or other concentrated foods.

It is reported that a discovery has recently been made whereby bles may be preserved indefinitely by sterilizing them with hot air. Corr peas, string beans, Lima beans, etc., thus treated "take on a withered form much like cured hay, but when put in cold water will resume their shape and regain their former brittleness and garden flavor.

The making of butter on farms leads ing to the difference in methods used on the farms. While a choice article of dairy manufacture will bring a high er price than creamery butter, yet the reamery butter is more uniform, as the milk from a large number of farms is handled at the same factory. There are a few dairles which sell butter at two or three times the regular price but they are exceptions.

Do not make the earth in the boxes and flower pots too rich. All plants protected during the winter, by setting them on a stand in a warm room such as geraniums, should not make heavy growth, but be kept in good condition for slipping, as the spring and summer are the proper seasons for having then to perfection. The mealy bug must be guarded against when the plants are kept in a warm atmosphere.

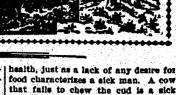
The profits are sometimes absorbed in a manner that may not easily be dro m a manner that may not easily be acid has been mixed. Try it, keep it the manner of shipping an article to market. It costs no more to market to worth of butter than it does to send two or three hushles of wheat to send two or three hushles of wheat to worth or the subscience of wheat to send two or three hushles of wheat to worth or the subscience of the opportunities which the send two or three hushles of wheat to wheat the subscience and the subscience of the opportunities which they enjoyed for increasing their own \$10 worth of butter than it does to send two or three bushels of wheat to market while wheat is more profitable to the farmer considering th ceipts from each. The best produce should be marketed as such. Inferior grades should never be shipped with hat which is good as the inferior ar ticle will regulate the price.

A great scheme of irrigation for the wheat lands of India has in view the vast possibilities it will open up for will take ten years to complete, and will cost something like \$30,000,000. During the last forty years much has yet easy of accomplishment may be just about six million acres received the benefit of the Punjaub rivers. while the present scheme will irrigate on additional two million acres, command six thousand square miles of country, while behind these are many millions of acres of the most fertile kind imaginable—given the necessary added moisture.

Fertilizers and Manure. Farmers who have used fertilizers and manure together claim that the combination is superior to either alone and that acid phosphate is excellent as an addition to the manure heap. The mixture of fertilizers and manure gives he crop soluble plant food in the early stages of growth and the manure provides a supply later. Every farmer values his manure, and will apply it mewhere, hence the best mor deriving the greatest benefit from it is to increase its efficiency by adding fertilizers in some form to the heap.

Losing the Cud.

When a cow "loses the cut," or more correctly, fails to "chew the aid," it is not because she has loss it is not because she has lost my definite object or material, which. fallure to chew the cod is due to ill self.-Exchange.



ow, and as soon as she recovers from

that sickness she will recover her de

sire and ability to chew the cud.

Intensive Parming in Japan. When it comes to intensive culture of the soil the Japanese seem to take the lead. According to experts who have investigated agricultural tions in Japan there is nothing in the annals of agriculture that ever approached the scientific skill in Japan se husbandry. If all the 14,995,000 tillable acres of Japan were merged into one field a man in an automobile, traveling at the rate of fifty miles an hour could circle arable Japan in eleven bours.

Rations for Cotts

The young colt should be kept grow this point, but the quality of any ing all the time. There is nothing better for promoting growth than cow's milk that has been skimmed Most colts can be taught to drink milk without much trouble, especially if they have learned to eat bran mash while running with their dams. A spoonful of ground flax-seed added to each grain ration tends to keep the bowels in excellent condition and gives rich gloss to the coat. It is also a good idea to teach the foal to eat apples, potatoes and carrots.

Destroying Insects by Electricity. An apparatus is mentioned, invented by a Russian, for killing injurious insects by electricity. A dynamo is so placed upon a hand car that no do? A hen will raise at least is standing still. When in motion the one lot of chickens every year, but current passes into the ground through suppose she raises ten. If half of the iron wheels of the ground through the iron wheels of the car upon one these ten are pullets they will repro-duce at least one lot of chicken the points of brushes of copper wire, which are fastened in the rear of the car so as to be a few inches above the ground. The result is said to that per brushes are killed as if by lightning.

Beets as Cow Feed.

At the Iowa station is was found hat turnips injure the flavor of both milk and butter. This injury is duo to volatile acids which can be driven off by heating the milk to 160 degrees for a short time. Beets increased the milk and butter product and caused all the cows, even Jerseys, to lay on fat quite rapidly. When the roots were discontinued butter fat decreased and the cows ceased to gain weight and it took more pounds of feed (calculated to dry matter) to produce a pound of butter. When turned on pasture there was immediate increase of to great variation in the quality, ow- milk, butter and live weight. Feeding bran during part of the grazing period produced sufficient gain to yield mall profit.

Care of Horses' Feet.

If your blacksmith knows his bustness your horses will be properly shod, but do not lay foot troubles of horse at the door of the blacksmith, for the chances are you are at the bottom of the trouble because you will not keep the floor of the stables clean and thus avoid thrush. There is no reason why there should not be a gutter behind the horse such as are behind the cows, and thus avoid to some extent the possibility of the horse standing in his exrement. Then, keep close watch of the hoofs and see that they are cleaned daily. With sticks dig out any substances and then cleanse with a stiff brush and finally wash with a sponge, using tepid water, in which a dozen

It is astonishing how many people think animals do not particularly need water. They give the horses and dogs all they want and frequently. the cows not so frequently, and the rest of the stock on the farm when they think of it. Frequently people say that cats do not require water. and yet those who have had experi ence know that cats crave water-not much at a time, but several times a day. The lack of water has thrown the growing of wheat. The works them into convulsions. If man needs considerable water in order to be healthy, there is no reason why animals should not need it. Water poulbeen done in this matter, but what is try and other stock as regularly and as carefully as they are fed Take judged by the fact that five years ago swine as another example. Make it a husiness to see that they have clean fresh water dally in a clean vessel, and you will see how readily they drink it, and drinking it they must need it and it must do them good. Summer Work on Potatoes.

Many potato growers make the mistake of stopping the sprayer as soon as the plants have gotten a good start. From the middle of July on is the time when the sprayer gets in its most effective work, although it is not necessary to do the work as frequently as earlier in the season. If it is thoroughly done once a week is sufficient. The formula of 6-6 of the Bordeaux mixture is quite strong enough for potatoes, using at the same time the paris green for the bugs and thus overcoming the blight and been demonstrated that the blight can be overcome by the use of Bordeaux mixture, and it should be freely used all through the summer by potato growers. The cost can be reduced to a minimum if one has large areas in potatoes by using a horse sprayer. In some sections men make a nice living Mich., have raised a fund of about \$3, operating the horse sprayer for their 000 and will purchase a site for a church. iny definite object or material, which, operating the norms sprayer for the still retained, would be used as a "cud," for all such necessary managements in the work, doing it is maked in her naunch. Her cheaper than the grower could him. as a "cud," for all such necessary ma-terial lies useless in her paunch. Her cheaper than the grower could him-

### \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON POR OCTOBER 22, 1905. <del>\*\*\*\*\*</del>\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Rebuilding the Temple.-Ezra. 3:

); 4:5. Golden Text.—The Temple of God is holy, which Temple ye are.-I. Corinthians 3: 17. When Cyrus issued his decree that the

Temple should be rebuilt, about fortyliving in Babylonia returned to the land of their fathers. It was undoubtedly a of their fathers. It was undoubtedly a religious and patriotic impulse that caused most of these to return, for they would have been better off in many ways if they had remained in Babylonia, where they were at the heart of a big empire with great possibilities and opportunities for commerce and for political advancement. But in Babylonia they could not renew and cultivate the old religion. They were surrounded by an overwhelming number of people of other races, heathen people who worshiped idois. They missed the help which in their own land they had received from the sacred memories that were connected with Jerusalem and the Temple. Besides, the Temple was a necessary part. sides, the Temple was a necessary part of their religious system. They felt that It would be their saivation to return and renew the old forms of worship in the old surroundings. And they were will-ing to make great sacrifices to do so. The sacrifices would be great. For they were not slaves as during the years

one were not saves as during the years of persecution in Egypt, but rather in the conditions of the Israelites under the Pharoahs who knew Joseph and honored him and his people. The land to which they were to return was a land desoluted by desolated by war, in which they would have all the work of making homes for themselves to do afresh. Also, the journey back was no light matter. They would have to go about 800 miles, taking their families, their stock and their household goods with them, and there were no roads. Five miles or so a day would, perhaps, be all they could do under the conditions, and the journey would take them about five months, Ezra himself took four months to go from Babylon to Jerusalem with a sec-

ond small contingent of the exiles.

Of course, when the people first found themselves in Judea again they had much to do in the way of building houses and starting agriculture. For they had and starting agriculture. For they date to become self-supporting almost at once. But though they could not immediately set to work on the Temple, they could and did establish the old system of worship.

Verse 10.—This ceremony correspond-ed to our laying of a corner-stone. The people were jubilant. They saw that the work was at last well under way and gave promise of speedy completion was natural that their joy should find its expression in song and music. David had instituted a service of song for the tabernacle (I. Chron. 6:31).

Verse 11.—The singing was antipho-al. That is, one part of the singers could take up one phrase or sentence of a song, and another part would answer them with another. You will notice that the R. V. says "they saug one to er." Read Psalms 106 and 107 may well have been used on this great

The service had been an impressive one and the people were carried away by it. The singing had helped them to realize all that the Temple might mean to them. All their national and religious sentiment had been stirred up, vitalized, by the noble song, and when it was fin-ished they shouted with a great shour."

Verses 12, 13,-In our highest, most intense moments, the shout of joy and the tears of joy come very close togeth-Perhaps these people had never before realized so thoroughly as now what the Temple and the worship it stood for had meant to them; still less had they realized what it might have meant. They had been homesick for their spiritual home. Now they were

recall old and sacred memories that is recast old and sacred memories that is astonishins. Only those who have been long away from their native land can appreciate the effect of such songs upon the exile. But the songs at the laying of the foundation of the Temple had a deeper significance than any secular folk songs. They went to the deepest heart of the people.

Canner 4. Verses 1-5.—The hostility.

Chapter 4. Verses 1-5.—The hostility of these people of Samaria to the building of the Temple and the restoration of woolth and power. That it was not an honest concern for the peace and prosperity of the kingdom is proved by the fact that they were willing to help on the work, instead of hindering it, if the Jews and consented to take them into

partnership and allow them some share in the government of Judea. The offer of assistance being rejected those who made it became jealous and enraged and tried with a great measure of success to hinder the work of nation-building. They kept pouring accusa-tions against the returned Jews into the ears of the Kings of Persia, and succeeded at last in obtaining from Ar-taxerxes an order to stop the work. This conduct of these Samaritans is an illustration of the attitude of the

world toward the church in all ages. The world is always willing to join hands with the church and help to build it up—of course, with the understanding that it shall have a good deal to say about the government of the church. If it can inve the music that it likes, and the sor of preaching that pleases it, and can hold offices in the church, and occupy the best pows, and be consulted about everything, the world is quite willing to be religious, and to contribute liberally to the support of the church. But if any church dares to take a stand for God in opposition to worldliness, and to say the result's ready. You cannot below to the world's people. You cannot help us to build unless you accept Christ as your Lord and Master, and conse-crate yourselves to His service, such a church must expect to be looked upon with aversion and treated with tempt.

Church and Clergy. Archbishop Howley of Newfoundland is said to be one of the greatest church school builders on the western hemi-

Pope Plus X, has sent the papal benediction to the members of St. Liborius church choir, St. Louis, in recognition of their consistent and sustained observance of the regulations regarding church mu-

eic. The Hungarian Catholics of Theiray,

## Crawford Avalanche.

O. PALMIR, Miller an i Proprietar.

MATES OF SUBSCRIPTION. Year....\$1 00 Bix Months. 50 Three Months. 25

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, OCT. 19.

## Inter-Colonial Railway.

railway from St. John, N. B., to moved from my position, and the structed to sign the same. Motion Sydney, Cape Breton, were afforded an weather was so cold that ice was carried. opportunity to gaze upon scenes of freezing on the pond. marvellous beauty, and to experience some of the delightful balminess of a summer climate that has earned for this territory the name of a "Summer pond, I confess that I was just a little Paradise." But the necessity of haste excited. I wanted to shoot the moose the Tourist and the Sportsman.

Montreal to Halifax, Sydney, Cape whisper that he would give the word. Breton or to St. John, there are pano. In the course of a very few minutes ramas of marvellous beauty following the bull made a motion as if to go each other in bewildering acquence, back into the woods, when Bresing The attractions are of such variety exclaimed. "Give it to him." I jumped that it is hard to specify. There are to my feet, fired at the moose's breast mountains and valleys, lakes, rivers, with my 32 Winchester Special, and and streams. There is the valley of just as I tnuched the trigges the bull the Lower St. Lawrence, that most lowered his nose and I shot him in the magnificent of all the world's great waterways. Miles and miles of sea port of the gun the animal jumped coast are reached where there are numerous watering places. Two splendid through trains, the "Maritine ed in his tracts and I shot him a Express," and the "Ocean Limited" between these points, which for excellence of dining and sleeping car service are excelled on the continent.

It must not be supposed, however, that the Intercolonial possesses only summer attractions. It is when the early frosts of Septemberare turning hundred yards from where he was to golden the forest foliage that one of its chief attractions is brought into prominence. It is then its trains are crowded with sportsmen hurrying to the woods after the moose, caribou, deer and bear.

The splendid hunting along the line of railway is one of the railways great advantages. It is considered so valuable an asset that the trade mark of a moose head has been adopted, the element of danger to make the and is the distinguishing badge of some very able publications on hunting issued by the Railway. The route is through districts where moose, caribou and deer are found in amazing numbers, where the black bear is likewise quite plentiful, and where smaller game is correspondingly abundant. In many parts of Quebec Province, close to the line of railway, are the favorite hunting grounds of many western sportsmen. From the moment the railway crosses the boundary of Quebec into New Brunswick the world is within easy reach. For over a hundred and fifty miles any of the stations can be made a starting out

Although Nova Scotia does not enjoy the same reputation as other Provinces for moose, this is by no means due to the scarcity of the animals. There are several sections where not only are they very numerous but of fine size and splendidly antlered.

The open seasons for big game differ materially in Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In Quebec the season is from Septebmer 1st to October 31st. In New Brunswick it is from September 15 to November 30th. In Nova Scotia it is from October 1st to January 1st. The licence fee in Quebec is \$25.00 for nonresidents in New Brunswick \$50, and in Nova Scotia \$20.00. One bull moose is allowed to be shot in a season by any favorite route is from Montreal to one huuter. It is a very serious offence to kill a female. In New Brunswick a stag caribou may be shot under the same license and two deer.

more thrilling than hunting the moose Quiet and timid enough during the summer mouths the bulls become an and caribou are to be found in th uncertain quality in Septenber, same section. Some fine caribou

male is perfectly imitated, or the plaintive love call of the female. Early in the season the guides prefer the "challenge" as it rarely fails to bring a response from the bull that bring a response from the bull that

sende of game where the amateur can not. He had heard the crackling of the crackling of the day by the average oct 9-4. Manistee, Mich. not. He had heard the crackling of every hour of the day by the average oc19-4.

some brush or the amashing of the Praceodines of the Common Canacil. bull's horns against the trees long before I was able to here him. In the course of fifteen or twenty min utes the buil came nearer and during this time the cow whom he was mating was endeavoring to call him away. We could hear her calls back on the ridge and could soon plainly hear the bull as he approached the Hum and McCullough. pond, crashing through the forest ready to meet his antagonist. Just Trustee Brink. at sundown, his head antiers were poked out of the alder thicket directly opposite from where we sat concealed, Those members of the Michigan Press and about a hundred yards away. I Association, who in their tour to the do not know that I ever had the buck ling Electric Company as drawn up Maritime Provinces last June travelled fever, but I certainly had a chill that by the Lighting Committee be approvover a portion of the Inter-colonial evening: for four hours I had not ed and the President and Clerk be in

But the necessity of haste excited. I wanted to shoot the moose nine that the report of the Finance prevented them from enjoying but few as he stood there with his head and Committee be approved and orders of the opportunities that this great antiers in view trying to discover the drawn for the several amounts. Mo-Canadian National Highway offers to whereabouts of the bull he thought tion carried, had challenged him, but Bersing kept For instance, in the journey from his hand on my arm and told me in a To the President and Trustees of the lowered his nose and I shot him in the forehead below the brain. At the re clear out into the open, and the blood spurted from his nostrils. He wheel second time in his neck, the shot passing through his lungs and clear through his body. He disappeared into the dark woods and we crossed the pond some three hundred yards above following his trail into the thicket and found him standing a

> Some hunters will stoutly maintain that a moose will not attack a man. But there are so many instances to the contrary, that it is impossible to doubt that the bulls under certain conditions are vicious enough to introduce into the sport just enough of pastime highly exciting. A wounded moose is always bad and owing to the small bore rifles carried by so fight left in one after it has received a fatal wound. The writer knows of Mrs Leadbeate this week. instances where the animals have without provocation. charged hunthas in mind the case of a Chas. Turners people until they can man last season who was obliged to kill a moose to save himself from death or serious lujury.

shot, sick and dying. A shot through

his heart finished him, and we left

him until morning.

objective point of so many sportsman, foot ball game, at Ann Arbor between is because of the proximity of the the U. of M. and the Vanderbilts. best hunting sections in the line of railway. At Campbellton near the Quebec line, many hunters start for the woods and in from two to three hours are at the best moose and caribon grounds. From Bathurst also, a section that is fairly alive with game can be reached in a very short time. It is impossible to drive right to the camps, and a lot of wearisome hard tramping is avoided. The same may be said of other stations in this vicinity. viz., Newcastle, Charlo, Bartibogue, Kent Jct., etc. The Fredericton section of the Intercolonial is through a splendid hunting district. Experienced caribou hunters prefer the barrens of Newfoundland, where the beasts are of larger size and antler development. Every year large numbers of Western sportsmen jour ney to the Island Colony, and the North Sydney, where connection is made with the steamers of the Reid Newfoundland Co., which in turn con nect with the Reid Railway. But it There are few branches of sports must also be remembered that there is splendid caribou hunting in Quebec and New Brunswick, and that moos

intimated that a bull was answering.
The trained ear and eye of the New Brunawich guide can detect the pre-

[OFFICIAL.]

Grayling, Oct, 16, 1905. Special meeting of the Common Council convened at the Court House. President pro tem. A. E. Michelson in the chair.

Present Trustees Olson, Connine, Absent, President Bauman and

Meeting called to order by the president pro tem.

Moved by Hum, supported by Con nine that the contract with the Gray-

Moved by Hum supported by Con

Moved by Olson supported by Con

Common Council of the village of Grayling. Your Committee on Claims and accounts repor

	as follows:			,
- 17		Clmd.	All'd,	:
1.	Wm. McCollough			
	team work	23.00	\$23.00	
2.	J. F. Hum labor	21.75	21.75	
3.	Burt Newman team			,
7.6	work	19.63	19.65	;
4.	L. Lamont labor	7.43	7.43	
5.	M. Dupree labor	1.65	1.65	
6,	A. Amos labor	1.65	1.65	
7.	T. O. Corwin labor.	3,30	3.30	
8.	Art Oliver labor	7.43	7.43	
9,	T. Nolan fumigator	9.75	9.75	
0.	E. Wainright labor	5.78	5.78	
1.	W. Eskliart labor	1.65	1.65	
2.	Walmer Jorgenson			
şά,	rebate	4.50	4.50	ĺ
13.	M. C. R. R. freight			
	bill on gravel	87.83	87.83	

J. F. HUM, C. O. McCULLOUGH, R. D. CONNINE.

Finance Com

Motion prevailed. Village Clerk

Mrs. Peter Rassmusson and Emile eft Wednesday night for Chicago.

Mr. Alexander Moore and family arrived last week, they are with Mr.

find a house. Willard Hammond made a flying One of the principal reasons why trip to Detroit, Ann Arbor and Bay the New Burnswick woods are the City last Saturday. He attended the

> Fifty Years the Standard ·DR:

Made From Grapes

Notice of Application

FOR PREMISSION TO CONSTRUCT A DAM ACROSS THE MANISTEE RIVER IN WEXPORD COUNTY. MICHIGAN.

and caribou are to be found in the same section. Some fine caribous when the amorous call of the cow moose resounds through the forest and the mating season begins. Prior to the rutting season it is the habit of the bull moose to establish himself in a chosen tract of the forest preferably neara lake or a pond. Having taken up his station there he will savagely resist any invasion of his chosen realm. He wants a kingdom all his own and is by no means averse to contesting for supremacy with all comers. Many are the desperate battles that are waged in the heart of the woods few of which are ever witnessed by human eyes.

Most of the hunting in New Brunswick is done by calling the moose and in this the guides excel, with a birch bark horn the "challenge" of a rival male is perfectly imitated, or the plaintive love call of the female. bring a response from the bull that has constituted himself monarch of the woods in the vicinity. Later on when the mating season is well advanced the call of the cow moose is the better lure. Hon. F. G. Harris, State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, who hunted in the Miramichi woods last season writes this vivid deacription of this style of moose hunting.

"This is the challenge that Bersing gave through his birch bark horn, on the evening of the 20th. Using his horn as an ear trumpet, Bersing soon intimated that a bull was answering. The trained ear and eye of the New the season will ear the content of the same performance he'd tee Engineering Company. No. 360

TRY

Sleepy Eye FLOUR.



For sale only by

CONSULT

J. LEAHY

The Expert Optician.



At Dr. Insley's office. Tuesday, Oct, 24th. Will remain two days. Glasses guaranteed to fit. curing headache, dizziness and nervousness. All symptoms of eye strain a specialty. Difficult cases solicited.

# New Music.

We have just placed in stock a fine assortment of new Songs, Waltzes and Two-steps, all sold at half price, 25c each.

The BEST

CAN BUY.

For neat fit and good workman ship the

**Peerless Shirts** 

defy competition. All garments war ranted not to rip. Established 1874. That's all. On sale by the

Grayling Mercantile Co.

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ed goo
High

**Tailoring** 00 lishmen

Or oD

# 第Salling, Hanson Co.

The Leading Dealers in

Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods. Groceries, Shoes, Hardware, Flour, Feed.

Also Pealers in\_\_\_\_

Logs, Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Paint, Glass, Nails, Putty and Building Material of every kind.

Farmers, call

And get prices before disposing of your products and profit thereby.

Circuit Court Assignents.

TATE OF MICHIGAN.

Pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided. I do hereby appoint the times of holding the several terms of the Circuit Court in the several counties of the 34th Judicial Circuit for the years commencing January first A. D. 1906, as follows:

Central Drug Store.

Areinac County—Second Mondays in February, June and October.
Crawford County—Second Mondays in January, May and September.
Cladwin County—First Mondays in February, June and October.
Ogemaw County—Third Mondays in February, June and October.
Otsego County—Third Mondays in January, May and September.
Roscommon County—First Mondays in Jorendays in January May and September.
Roscommon County—First Mondays in for the county of Crery, at the village county, on the 25th

NELSON SHARPE. Circuit Judge. Dated, West Branch, Mich. this 23d day of Sept. 1905.

Order of Publication,

STATE OF MICHIGAN
The Circuit Court for the
County of Crawford,
In Chancery.

John Roof, Complainant

Caroline Beck Roof, Defendant, And Peerless Pants

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford in Chancery, at the village of Grayling, in said counity, on the fourteenth day of October A, D. 1905. In this cause it appearing from adidavit on file, that is all. On sale by the Grayling Mercantile Co. but resides in the town of Deshler, in the state of Ohio. On motion of O. Palmer, complainant's solicitor, it is ordered, that the said Defendant, Caroline Beck Roof cause her appearance to be entered herein, within four mouths from the date of this order and in case of her appearance that she cause her answer to the complainant's bill of complaint to be filed and a copy this complaint to be filed and a copy the complaint to the com but resides in the town of Deshler, in months from the date of this order and in case of her appearance that she cause her answer to the complainont's bill of complaint to be filed and a copy thereof to be served on said complainant's solicitor within twenty days after service on her of a copy of said bill and notice of this order, and that in default thereof said bill be taken as confessed by the said defendant.

And it is further ordered that within twenty days the said complainant

twenty days the said complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed, published and circulated in said county, and that such publication be continued therein at least one in each work for six weeks east once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendant at least twenty days before the time above described for her appearance.

J. A. Leighton, M. D. OFFICE WORK ONLY 2d floor of Avalanche Building.

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN Circuit Court for the County of Crawford.

Complainant,

Lydis M. Brott, Defendant.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Crawford, in Chancery, at the village of Grayling in said county, on the 25th day of September A. D. 1905.

NELSON SHARPE, Circut Judge. O. PALMER, Solicitor for Complainant.

Notice of Attachement.

The Farmer's Bank, a corporation, Plaintiff,

Thorwald Hanson, Defendant. In Attachement.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1905, a writ of attachment was duly issued out of the Circuit Court of the county of Crawford, at the suit of The Farmer's Bank, of Mason, Michigan, a corporation, organized under the court of the county o New Cure For Cancer.

All surface cancers are now known to be curable, by Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Jas. Walters, of Duffield, Va., writes: "I had a cancer on my lip for years, that scenned incurable, till Bucklen's Arnica Salve healed it, and now it is perfectly well." Guaranteed cure for cuts and burns. 25c at Fournier's drug store.

Trains will rains will where points the eighteen and four one-hondreths dollars (\$218.04) which said wirt was returnable on the third day of October A. D. 1905.

L. B. McARTHUR.

Attorney for Plaintiff.

Business Address: Mason.

A, C. HENDRICKSON

## The Tailor!

Originator and Introducer of Fine Garments for Men.

If you want a good suit for Fall and Winter, just drop in and see me. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Shop Over Chris. Hanson's Saloon

Grayling, Mich.

## McMILLAN'S Restaurant

And Ice Cream Parlor.

(Next door to Jorgenson's store.) Meals at all hours. Short order work a specialty. Fresh Bread, Cake, Pies. Office for long distance telephone.

A. J. Smith. Veterinary Surgeon

Will answer professional calls from Grayling. Phone 31, G. H.

The Old Reliable

BARBER SHOP

SCOTT LOADER, Prop.

A Good Shave or Hair Cut. 500000000000000000000000

## City Barber Shop.

A new shop, fitted up with every convenience. . . . .

CARL W. KREIPKE, Prop.

Located Next to Grayling Mercam-

GRAYLING. MICH

## The McKay House,

A. Pearsall, Prpr:

. \$1.00 Per Day Special Attention to the Commercial Trade. Feed Barn in Connection, convenient for Farmers and Lumbermen.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R R "The Niagara Falls Route,"
THE MACKINAW DIVISION

Time card in effect Sunday, Dec. 27 1003. Trains arrive and depart from Grayling, standed time, as follows: county, on the 25th day of September
A. D. 1905.

In this cause it appearing from affidavit on file, that the defendant,
Lydia M. Brott, is not a resident of
the state of Michigan but resides in
the city of Toledo, in the state of Ohio.
On motion of O. Palmer, complainant's solicitor, it is ordered that the
said defendant, Lydia M. Brott, cause
her appearance to be entered herein,
within four months from the date of
this order and in case of her appearnunce that she cause her answer to the
complaloant's bill of complaint to be
filed, and a copy thereof to be served
on said complainant's solicitor within
twenty days after service on her of a
copy of said bill and notice of this
order, and that in default thereof said
bill be taken as confessed by said
Lydia M. Brott, defendant.
ARR
LY.

Cowiston. Grayling. Mackt'aw
No.

Lydia M. Brott, defendant,
Lydia M. Brott, defendant,
ARR
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Cowiston. Grayling. Mackt'aw
No.

Lydia M. Brott, defendant,
Lydia M. Brott, defendant,
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Cowiston. Grayling. No.

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LV.

ARR.
L Bay City. Grayling. Train No. Grayling. Macki'aw

O. W. RUGGI.ES, Gen. Pass, Agent.

L. HERRICK, Local Agent. DETROIT & CHARLEVOIX R. B. TIME TABLE NO. 13.

ins Run by Ninoticth Meridian or Central Standard Time, Daily except Sunday. a. m. p. m. STATIONS. p. m. p. m. 2 30 D Fredric A 12 05 6 00 †7 25 †2 48 .... A S R .... †11 50 7 45 3 00 A Deward D 11 35 4 50 19 40 †3 15 ... B L J'n ... †11 18 †4 25 ...C'd Lake ...
...S'wLake ...
...B' Lake ...
...B'

p. m. | p. m. | Trains will not atop where no time is shown.

Trains will stop to let passengers on or off there prints are shown. DESTRUCTIONS OF THE STREET OF

FOR\_

Insurance -CALL ON-

O. Palmer.

## crawford Avaianche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, OCT. 19

Local and Neighborhod News.

### Take Notice.

The date following your address on this payer shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in Abvance. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want

### Sorenson's for Lamps.

The new boards for the school ar now all in place and are fine.

Emil Kraus left Tuesday for the U of M. foot ball game Friday.

Mrs. Chas. King was up from Sagi naw visiting Mr. King last week,

Fresh Fish every Friday, at Metcalf's Market.

Subscribe and pay for the AVAL-ANCHE. Only \$1.00 a year.

Metcalf's Market, J. Leahy, the optician will soon be

here. For date see ad. in this issue. Leave your orders for fall and win-

ter fruit at Metcalf's meat market. Patronize the Mckay House-the best dollar a day house in Grayling.

over Sunday to visit the folks and his ing taught in the schools rightly be

visited her many friendy in Grayling last week.

day morning. Francis Kraus returned home last Friday from an eight weeks visit with

Southern Michigan Friends. A fine Jersey cow, three years old, a good milker, forsale for forty-five

SOL LAVANCHER.

Mrs. W. T. Hammond is visiting friends in Bay City, and with several others from that place visited Niagara

P. Jorgenson left for Benton Harbor. Saturday, as a delegate from Gragling, to attend the Odd Fellow's con-

Postmaster Bates and his sister Kathryn, went to Millersburg Monday morning to visit their sister Agnes,

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Benkelman are enjoying a visit by his brother-in-law and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh W. Seed, of Bay City.

A good work horse weighing about 1300 pounds for sale cheap, with or without a harness and carriage. Enquire at this office.

Mr. Willard Hammond left last Friday for a visit in Detroit. Bay City tle boy was held last Saturday afterand on Saturday took in the foot ball

game in Ann Arbor. calf, and a sixmonths old heifer calf casionally for their supper.

for sale, at a bargain.
HEMMING PETERSON.

October 24th and 25th is the date day, in search of law breakers. when Leahy, the optician will again be here. Remember he comes prepared to fit any eyes that can be fitted.

The experiment with gravel on our cents pays the bill for one. main street seems to be proving all that can be desired. It is packing in the presance of many friends, at dred carloads more.

ment, and greatly needed.

Burt Wilcox was arrested again last week for assault and battery. justice Mahon said, ten dollars and costs, ten dollars and thirty-five cents. He is getting pugnacious and finds it expensive.

D. P. Stofer of Gaylord was down last Saturday to buy a lot of lumber for finishing up his years work in building in that village. He reports a prosperous year, and knows where to ome to do business, in the best town in the state.

Jack Dixon brought down some of his fruit, a winter radish which weighed two pounds and a quarter, and as tender as any that ever grew. Another slim one measuredtwo feet and eight inches in length.

Special meetings, which will last two weeks, will begin at the Presbyterian church on Sabbath Nov. 12th Rev. W. L. Hood, Presbyterian Missionary of Saginaw Presbytery, will conduct the meetings.

Services at the Presbyterian church next Sabbath. At the morning service the subject of the sermon will be: 'The Christian Soldier." In the "Daniel's three Companions delivered in a miraculous way."

The old Au Sable house is a thing of the past, the R. R. mens bunkhouse is moved out of the way, northwest and the work of erecting the nine stall addition to the round house is well under way. That with the machine shop will make a noticable addition across the track

C. F. Underhill was down from the AuSable Ranche Monday. He is opening a market in Gaylord which will be supplied from the ranche, and will soon open a bank in that village. He says he is here to stay and is well pleased with the outlook.

Miss Jennie McCloud was called to

Pinconning, yesterday morning, by an accident which befell her aunt. We are told that she fell in such a way that her neck was broken.

The Jury said "Not Guilty" in the ase against Shoppenegaus. We do not agree at all with the virdict as a matter of law, though we would regret

Messrs Squires and Ingerson started for the northwest Monday mornng. Their P. O. address will be at Seattle. We look for their return, but hope they will have a good time.

Smokers, look in our show window when you pass by and see our new line of French Briar and Merschaum pipes, cigar holders, etc. We have them at all prices.

FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE.

We are indebted to Mrs. H. Funk for another immense basket of fruit from their farm, consisting of Peaches, Pears, Apples and Grapes. The apples are of six distinct varities, of For fresh butter and eggs call at natural fruit, and all are very fine. We shall keep a photograph of them in rememberance, but the fruit will not be kept.

Prof. W. N. Ferris, in an address the Unitarian, independent and liberal church conference, at Kalamazoo, said: "The public school has robbed the home of too much already. Sew Olaf Michelson of Owosso was up ing and other domestic economies be long in the home. If present condi tions continue, the next thing we Miss Anna Jenson of Salling, Mich. know incubators will be placed in the schools and club women will have Miss Kathryn Bates of Toledo, Ohio be reared."—Prof. Ferris has been fit to consult him, is the best evidence their new born babes taken there to is visiting relatives and friends for a acknowledged as an educator of mark-that his skill is recognized and apew weeks.

Mrs. Tillie Sparks and the children that the same and the last two years has sapped his interest of the last two years has sapped his interest. Such rot in a public assembly about from plasses. Mrs. Tillie Sparks and the children would indicate that his experience of the last two years has sapped his inthe will receive all the benefit postellect. Such rot in a public assembly sible from glasses. is inexcusable.

> Irrigation no guess work. There is to guess work about this matter. While it may seem incredible to those people unacquainted with the results of irrigation that the introduction of water alone will convert the dry sand into productive soil, it is none the less true. Hundreds of millions of dollars have been spent in India. Egypt and Italy in this way with the most gratifying results. Past experiments in this method with the with the same productive in the medicine about which he writes: "I had a fearful congh, that disturbed my night's rest. I tried everything, but nothing would relieve it, until I took Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which completely cured me." Instantly relieves and permanently cures all throat and lung diseas-While it may seem incredible to those ing results. Past experiments in this country have shown that equally satis-

## Frederic Correspondences.

Prof. Bradley was in our town last Saturday.

The M. E's served a profitable sup- notify me at Roscommon, will receive per last Saturday night in the lodge reward.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Brown depart Wednesday for their western home in Oakland, Cal.

The funeral of Sidney Barber's litnoon, age 13 months.

Grayling must be a poor place to I have a nice two-year-old-heifer, in live, as parties come to Frederic ac-

> Sheriff Stillwell passed through here on his way to DeWard last Satur-

A social will be held next Friday evening, from five until eight, for the benefit of Wm. Coombs, pastor. 15

Married on the thirteenth of Oct., hard and smooth. Bring on a hun- the home of the brides parents in Maple Forest, Miss Martha Hennessey The contractors are pushing the and Mr Leonard F. Martin, by Rev. work on the addition to the school Wm. Coombs Pastor of the M. P. house. The roof is on and it will be church of Frederic officiating. Mr. finished on time. A fine improve- and Mrs. L. F. Martin have the best wishes of their many friends, which was shown by the many presents received.

#### The Laures of the Presbyterian Church Society will serve supper at the church, Tuesday Oct. 24th, from 5 8. A cordial invitation is extended Fifteen cents pays the bill.

If you want a New Royal Sewing Machine fully guaranteed, as good as any in the market, and with all modren attachments, for a little more than half its value, call at this office.

Mrs. Dr. Niles has the agen cy for the Celebrated Imperial Skirts, and will be pleased to exhibit samples, and receive orders from ladies who may call at her residence. Skirts are in black, well made, Silk, Morene or Satteen and prices reasonable.

Call and see the new and up to date ines of fancy dishes, spoon trays, celery trays and novelties of all kinds. Also we have added to our stock, a choice line of California products, such as extracts, perfumes, face creams, lotions and powder, and many other toilet preparations. Ladies especially invited to call and see for vourselves the excellent qualities of

the above, and prices reasonable. H. C. SCHMIDT.

### Plans to Get Rich

re often frustrated by sudden break are often frustrated by sudden break-down, due to dyspepsla or constipa-tion. Brace up and take Dr. King's new Life Pills. They take out the materials which are clogging your energies, and give you a new start. Cure headache and dizziness too. At ournier's drug store; 25c., guaran-

J. Leahy, the optician, who has vis ited Grayling for the past 10 years has fully proven to all his rare ability as an optician, and the fact that many of

### Full of Tragic Meaning

are these lines from J. H. Simmons, of me." Instantly relieves and perman ently cures all throat and lung diseas country have shown that equally satis-factory results are obtainable in. L. Fournier druggist; guaranteed; 50c America.—Enquirer Buffalo, N. Y. and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

### Estrays.

A number of my cattle have strayed rom my Ranche. They are all Herefords, white faced two year old. Any one who will secure any of them, and O. F. BARNES.

## Be Sure to Use Only

## Cream of Tartar **Baking Powder**

Food made with alum baking powder carries alum to the stomach unchanged. Scientists have positively demonstrated this and that such food is partly indigestible and unhealthful.

Constipation

Cured

a life full of pain and misery.

No human constitution on

earth is strong enough to

allow of either good work or enjoyment of any kind while

this foe to health is present.

Iron-Ox

Tablets

Cure the most Stubborn

Cases of Constipation.

Remember this point. Iron-Oz Tablets are different from any other medicine for constipation that is sold,

They do not act so quickly as some, for quick action means vio-lent action, and violence means

danger. Harsh purgatives rack the deli-

cate system, weakening it so that after a time it refuses to respond to even this drastic treatment, leaving the victim ten times worse than before.

50 Iron-Ox Tablets in a handy aluminum pocket case, 25c. at your druggist's, or write direct to The Iron-Ox Remedy Co., Detroit, Mich.

Chronic Constipation means

# ron=Ox Tablets

## SUFFERED TERRIBLY **FOR 66 YEARS**

Mr. J. W. Cottom, of Winchester, Ind., Tells of his Awful Suffering From Constinution and Points out the Road to a Sure Cure for all those who Suffer From This Dread Disease. Another Triumph for Iron-Ox Tablets.

Ox Tablets.

One of the most extraordinary cases on record is that of J. W. Cottom, of Winchester, Ind., who was cured of chronic constipation by Iron-Ox Tablets after sixty-six years of suffering. He writes as follows: "I am using Iron-Ox Tablets and have been astonished by the results. I am almost 86 years of age and have been constantly constipated since I was 20 years old, being compelled to take medicine to move my bowels. After using Iron-Ox a short time I have daily evacuations. J. W. Cottom, Winchester, Ind."

Remember there is a vast difference between curing constipation and giving temporary relief. There are many harmful preparations sold that relieve the oppressed bowals for a time, but consider at what a cost! The lining of the bowels, more delicate than almost any other part of the body, is shocked and urged to violent action, but the harm is so great that the disease is made worse instead of better. Iron-Ox Tablets are gentle but sure in action, toning up every organ to a state of health and normal activity.

Fifty Iron-Ox Tablets in a handy alumhumbox 25c., at your druggist, or write direct to The Iron-Ox Remedy Co., befold, Mass.

For sale and recommended by L. Fournier, Druggist.

# Thank You.

his store tenders its sincere thanks to those who to any degree contributed to its success up to the present time.

I am grateful for the recognition which our efforts to please have developed. We deligently strove to give a courteous service, to treat all alike all the time, and to handle nothing but the purest and very

If your experience here have been pleasant and profitable we have succeeded and are content, and we only ask you to come

Respectfully Yours

## H. PETERSEN,

The New Store.

The season is on.

And of course you will need a new Fall Carpet. We can satisfy you both in quality and price,

JAMES W. SORENSON.



Trauds and impostors Trauds will not cure. The treat and cure Mervous Debility, Varioccele, Erricture, Blood Poiweakness, Edday and Bladder Dissases. Consultation free.

Free, Call or write for Question List for Home Treatment,

RS. KENNEDY & KERGAN, Cor. Michigan Ave. and Shelby St.

Detroit, Mich. DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN.

# Boys' and Girls' SCHOOL SHOES

For Hard Wear.

ith the beginning of school comes the demand for stylish, good-wearing school shoes for your school children. After a careful preparation we are able to meet this demand at the tollowing prices:

Boys' Shoes, srze 2 1-2-5 1-2, in box velour and satin calf leathers, \$1,25 to 2.25.

Girls' Shoes, sizes 11-2, \$1.00 to 1.75.

Our New FALL DRESS GOODS have just arrived, and we can show all the new novelties of the season.

Our FURNISHING DEPARTMENT is complete in all lines.

## A. KRAUS & SON,

Leading Dry Goods and Clothing Store.

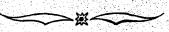
# Burdock Tonic Compound.

We beg leave to remind our patrons that there remain only a few days to buy BURDOCK TONIC COMPOUND at 25 per bottle. After the 28th inst. the price will be \$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00.

Fournier's Drug Store, The Old Reliable.

# FALL STYLES In Outer Garments.

Your every Fall need provided for in the big store, where stocks are up to date, large and comprehensive, gathered from the leading makersof the country, and offered you at such money-saving prices as to make it the best economy to trade





# The New Autumn Fash-

ions for Men.

This seasons showing is the best we have ever made, and the garments are so priced that the are within the reach of the most economical. A complete line of Sacks and Double-

Breasted. The high grade suits we are now showing, are hand tailored, the same as the best merchant-tailors produce.

### Men's Overcoats.



We are showing an elegant line of Men's Overcoats, in long, loose rain-proof mixtures, and

## Boys' Clothing.

We have an exclusive line of Boys Kantwearout Suits and Overcoats and they are built to stand the rough und tumble of the play grounds.

Ladies' Garments. We have a superb exhibit, we

## Infants' and Childrens' Garments.

have the styles and carry a stock

of the very best, consisting of

Furs, Coats, Skirts, Waists and

In Infants' and Children's garments we have the largest and most complete assortment in town. Coats of Bear Fur and Crushed Plush and Fancy



Grayling Mercantile Co. The People's Store.

~~~~~~~~~~~

Drugs.

Patent Medicines.

# **CENTRAL DRUG STORE**

N. P. OLSON, Prop'r.

Some neW and exceptionally fine odors in the---

# Perfume Line!

Egyptian Lotus, Elseeta, Lo Sylvia, Corinne and The Rajah's Rose.

Bring us your Family Receips.

Prescription Work a Specialty.

J. A. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy.

Cigars.

MUSSO-JAPANESE PEACE A DISASTER.



By Samuel L. Clemens Mark Twain.
I hope I am mistaken, yet in all sincerity I believe that the Russo-Japanese peace is entitled to rank as most conspicuous disaster in political history. During the war Russia was on the high road to emuncipation from an insane and intolerable slavery. I was hoping there would be no peace until Russian liberty was safe. I think that this was a holy war in the best and noblest sense of that slugged term and that no was

was ever charged with a higher mission. I think there can be no doubt that that mission is now defeated and Russia's chains riveted, this time to stay

I think the Czar will now withdraw the small human Ities that have been forced from him and resume his mediseval barbarisms with a relieved spirit and an immeasarable joy. I think Russian liberty has had its last chance and has lost it. I think nothing has been gained by the peace that is remotely comparable to what has been sucrificed by it. One more buttle would have abolished the waiting chains of billions upon billions of unborn Russians, and I wish it could have been fought.

#### THE PROGRESS OF LABOR.

By Rev. Charles Stelale. It would be folly to insist that the social system of the day is bleat. But any man who ends history knows that the condition of the vorkingman to-day is infinitely better than it vas a century ago. Whatever other causes have een at work to bring about this change, much of must be attributed to trades unionism.

There has been steady progress like the irresweep of a mighty river. Eddies have been formed which seem to mark the backward course of The pessimist has seen the eddy and pointed to It as an indication that there has been only a buckward movement, indifferent to the fact that the flood just beyond reveals true progress.

The condition of the skilled American workingman to day is superior to that of the royalty of three centuries ago. He has a better home, more conveniences, more books, more of the things that make life worth the living. The increase in wages, the shortening of his hours of work, the multiplication of his comforts, his new cities. tional advantages, his superior position as a citizen and as a man-all these have made the average workingman a progressive right thinking human being

As already noted, conditions are not ideal. There much that needs to be adjusted. Because of this, among the so-called "masses," there is a feeling of unrest which many fear. It is supposed this feeling indicates that there be an uprising destructive of law and order, but no one need fear a same agitation carried on by honest, intelagent men. It is a sign of life and growth, and an indication of better things to come. The good sense of the American people will see that it comes out all right. But Rome was not built in a day. The bitterness in human society will not be healed by an arbitrary division of men into classes. Any class movement in this country, he it a workingmen's movement or an employers' movement, i

The rich are frequently accused of fostering a class spirit. However that may be, this unfortunate spirit is not confined to the prosperous. The same spirit sometimes exists among workingmen. The Journeyman frequently treats his helper with the greatest confempt. The me-chanics in some trades consider themselves superfor to road town the wives of the engineers, the firemen and the road town the wives of the engineers, the firemen and the speculation. Reckless speculation is like over-indulgence brokemen are formed into exclusive women's clubs. It in figure—the reaction is bound to come.

## One Result Attending the Terrible Riots in the Russian Cancasus.

The recent disturbances in the Russinn Caucasus, apart from the enormons loss of life which resulted in the bloody encounters between the Tartars and Armenians, were enormously cost ly to property. The great oil industry, located in the richest petroleum field In the world received such a check by the torch of the incendiary that it will require years to re-establish it on its former basis, Reflueries were destroyed good Mormon women, but 1 don't

MILLIONS GONE UP IN SMOKE, against disease and violent death. It clear sold as a piece of good business, particularly distinguished by certain markings, which to the Mornion mind have a deep significance, never to be revealed. The markings are incisions of a Vishape, made over one breast, the abdomen and one knee.

A remember my astonishment at her inswer to my question before I had seen the garment, if it was not the ambition of every woman of her faith to be married in the temple, and her merry laugh as she said: "Yes, of all

think so of a young girl with pretty

neck and arms." Finally she explain-

ed that the garment reached to the

A small but interesting incident in

onnection with the endowments is

that each woman is given a new name

which she is never to tell to a living

soul except her husband. It is by this

name that she is supposed to be admitted into the glory of the hereafter.

One Mormon woman, however, her

mirth getting the better of her se-

crecy, confided to a Gentile friend of

nine that she and her woman friends

who had gone through the veremony

at the same time had compared notes

and found that they each had been

BUYING OF FURNITURE.

The Importance of Not Getting Mor

Than Is Actually Needed.

most difficult things in the equipment

of a home, and it is a singular fact

that many stores which are loaded

with furniture to the roof offer litt!

serious aid in this most important

task, says American Homes and Gar-

dous. The furniture man has, of

ourse, to suit many tastes and meet

many requirements; his wares are ap

to be most various and diverse. They

consist, without exception, of good

of two great classes, good furniture

and bad furniture. These he displays

with so much art that the good is thor

oughly mixed with the bad. In his

heart of heart he doubtless knows that

the bad furniture is not worthy to

The buying of furniture is one of the

neck and to the elbow.



WHERE THE TORGIT PLAYED HAVOC WITH MILLIONS.

in and around Baku, the great pe troleum port on the Casplan sen, and thousands of oil wells were fired. The scenes as the dense, black smoke poured from the blazing oil, obscuring the sky for miles, were impressive it their awful grandeur. The oil wells in some of the districts are close to gether, and as the smoke and flame from them they looked like forest of blazing avrainids. Many milfions of dollars' worth of property were consumed.

## MORMON ENDOWMENT ROBE.

#### It Is Supposed to Be a Sort of Invat nerable Shield.

One of the sweetest Mormon women I have known showed me one of the endowment garments one time, carefully explaining, evidently in order to ease her conscience for the act. which is forbidden, that I had probably seen it on the clothes line. The garment may best be described as a white union suit, and she told me that every man or woman who has ever been through the temple is expected to wear such an one for the rest of his natural life. Even in removing the garment, to put on a fresh one, it may not be entirely removed until It has been replaced by the new, says Marian Bonsall, in the Housekeeper It is worn night and day, summer and winter. Woven ones, patterned after the same style, may be worn in cold weather. These garments are seldom seen by Gentiles, especially of late, since the saints have been forbidden to send them to a public laundry. The garment is supposed to be a kind of invulnerable shield, a protection sell; but he probably regards a bad

If ever the labor question is to be settled, men must

have the spirit of brotherhood taught by the carpenter of Nazareth. There are broad-minded men who have this larger vision. Men who deprecate the bitterness and the stinging personalities which have been injected into the labor question, which must be fought out only on its merits and on principle. But the average agitator, whether he represents employer or employe, with his pessimism, his cruel satire, his appeal to class prejudice, can only retard the growth of the spirit of brotherhood which must prevail before the golden age can be ushered in.

is absolutely impossible for the fireman's wife to join the

club composed of the engineers' wives, and as for the

### IS SCHOOL LITERATURE IMPROVING?

brakeman's wife she simply "lan't in it."

BY P. of. E. G. Minnick The schools have changed, greatly changed e-when we went to school-studied "English" and elecution in combination. Now elecution except for the specialists, is a lost art—relegated to the "debating societies," but I seriously doubt as great a taste for really good literature, for the really good in prose and poetry, is engendered by the present system as by the old. In those days every boy and girl read, read aloud, singly concert," from the first up to the sixth reader, Burns, Gray, Longfellow, Byron, Moore-grave, humorous, impassioned—were drilled into the school children. I'll wager that more orators were produced from McGuffey's fifth reader than from any class of elocution; that more love of true literature was born from the reading than from the classes in "English" in our schools of to-day. Stop any American born man on the streets to-day and ask him to recite the "Village Blacksmith," and it is almost certain that he will brace, feet apart, put one hand behind his

back, and say: "Under a spreading chestnut tree."

The literature of the public schools of to-day is, if any thing, below the standard of fifty years ago. The students read more; they read more practical matter, newspapers, magazines, recent books and poems, and the standard clasics. They get as much good reading as we old timers got, for I find it diluted with a lot of bad, or, what is worse redlocre, literature. I find that the best chance for the public school pupil of to-day to get really good matter is o go into one of the languages. He gets the best in French or German, and mediagre stuff in English. The nethod of teaching English to-day is broader than the old method, but I doubt that it inculentes a true and lasting ove for good reading, and the old style "reader" did. We did not get much in those days, but we got the best.

Regardless of the class of literature in the schools of to-day the children are certainly missing something in not reading some of the things that they must confess they had never seen.

#### THE SECRET OF A LONG LIFE.

## Br Russell Sage. Work is the best recipe for a long



In SSELL SAGE.

life. My happiness lies in accomplish ing things, and so long ha I am permitted to live I shall continue to work There is nothing in money itself worth struggling for after one has enough for his needs. In the beginning I determined never to get excited about anything, to preserve a serone disposition and a cool, clear brain, and to this and to hard work I attribute not alone what success I have at-

tained, but my health and strength at an age when most men who attain it may be considered useless. those engaged in some others. Because some workingmen I do not believe in quitting business. The older a man are privileged to wear white linen shirts while at their is so long as he relains his faculties, the more valuable work they despise the laborer whose toil compiles him to is he to the community. I enjoy life and shall until I die. wear one made of wool or cotton. This spirit of caste has The business outlook for the country seems to me encouralso gone over to their wives. In a little Minnesota rail, aging, though I do not like the return of the spirit of

and he calmly leaves the selection to his customer. If the buyer cannot distinguish between good furniture and bad it is none of his business. He is there to sell goods. He very likely yould not understand what was meant by the immorality of selling a bad hair or an evil-looking table.

It is obvious that the great rule in furniture buying is excellence—excellence of materials, excellence of form. excellence of style, excellence in utility. The word, in fact, sums up in one or another about all the requirements that can be demanded of modern furniture. There are, of course. carious degrees of excellence in furniture, for a single piece may be made of good materials and well made to oot and yet be thoroughly ill-adapted o modern needs and quite useless as a ionsehold convenience.

Another helpful rule in furniture onying is not to buy too much. With persons of average means this advice nay seem superfluous, for even a modrate amount of new furniture costs considerable sum. But the happy ousewife, intent on making her home ittractive, is very apt to buy more than she needs and to buy pieces which may be quite unnecessary. It is always well to leave something to a fu ture time. The table or chair that coms so charming to-day may not be found to have any real utility to morrow. It is not the change in fashion that should be awaited, for such a method would only result in confusion and unseemly mixture. It is rather to wold filling one's rooms and burden ing one's self with more than one actunily needs.

#### An Easy One. "Mr. Tom Andrews, manager of

Sears & O'Connor's Houston branch, was sitting in a boat at the Seabrook regatta convulsively hanging outo rope that lost itself somewhere in the lighing of the boat." "What's that you've got hold of,

l'oni?" asked some one. "Hanged if I know," replied Androws, whose knowledge of bouts is not very great, "Hey, McMillan, what

have I got hold of?" "A rope," replied Mac, without tak ing his eyes from the racers.-Houston Post.

#### That's Right. "I am going to open a correspond

nce school to teach women how to manage; man." "Women can't be taught to be beau tiful; they have to be born that way."

-Houston Post.

"Hope Springs Etrenal," Etc. Rosalind-No. Orlando, I wouldn' marry the best man living. Orlando-That gives me some hope m dying for you.-Woman's Home

Companion. To most people a runh is worth what he will let loose of.

### PITH OF ROW BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Hungary, at present, does not seek independence from Austria.

It wants a separate Hungarian army. It demands that the Mugyar tongue shall be the language of command. Ultimately the intention is to maintain a mere alliance between the two intries, dissolving the commercial partnership.

The link between the two would then consist only of the Emperor King's personal sovereignty.

Emperor Franz Joseph has steadfastly resisted all demands curtailing Austrian power.

The result is a deadlock, which threatens a war of secession

ould Hungary revolt it is probable Bohemia will follow. A breaking about of the Austrian empire would probably throw the old duchy of Austria into the German empire-

Franz Joseph is Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, commanding the common army. Naval and military matters, foreign affairs, customs and currency are

supposed to be administered in common. This dual system was adopted by the ausglersch (agreement) of 1867. Franz Joseph has only been able to maintain the ausgiersche (agree-

ments) not only between Hungary and Austria, but between the seventeen grown lands represented in the Reichsrat at Vienna, by personal influence, and by playing off the different factions against each other The ministers are practically the servants of the Emperor, though in law

Partisan strife has frequently allowed the Emperor to block all fegislation for months at a time, thus affording him opportunity to make laws and issue decrees as he pleased. To all intents and purposes, owing to the manipulations of the Emperor

and his minister-servants. Hungary is now a country without any government recognized by the people. At present the army, while recruited among Hungarians, is commanded

mainly by Austriaus, commanded in German, and the colors are Austiau.

In the eyes of Hungarians this army makes Hungary look like a conquered country,

1000, Hungary and Transylvania had a population of 16,768,143; Bohemia, 6,318,280; the rest of the empire, 25,224,412.

Area in square miles: Hungary and Transylvania, 108,258; Bohemia, 20.060: rest of Austria, 220.882.

#### FIFTY YEARS AFTER.

they are responsible to the Parliament.

#### An English Writer Tells of a Recent Visit to the Crimea.

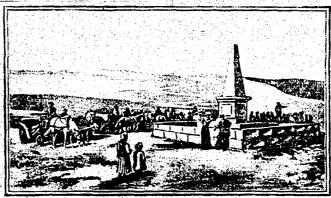
fortified bill which commanded the exander, and the Flagstaff and Garlen batteries, scuttled their fleet, and, of the harbor and evacuated the place. The whole plateau is covered London Black and White has published some illustrations of the present state of the Crimen

The Bay of Sebastopol, four miles in almost uniform depth of hine faths troduced by a Western firm.

ments to the Brigade of Guards, Sir George Catheart, Captain Hedley-Vicars, and many other heroes of the war, surrounded by beautiful trees On the 8th of September, 1855, the and gorgeous flowers, all kept in the rench captured Malakoff, a strongly most perfect order. On the field of Inkerman we visited the obelisk erectown and harbor of Sebastopol, and ed by Englishmen to the memory of that same night the Russians blew up the English, French and Russians who the Forts Nicholas, Quarantine and Al- fell in the battle." the Sandbag battery, named by the French the "Abattoir," where the light raged flercest, after setting fire to the town, crossed and other notable points of interest by a bridge of boats to the north side we read of in Kinglake and Russell. after a siege of ten months. This prace small trees, brushwood and wild flowtically terminated the Crimean war, ers, the gentian crocus, sweet pea veronica and many others.

#### This Pump Works Itself.

A device which will save the auto n length from east to west, and nearly, mobilist much annoyance and trouble mile across at its widest part, with is the automatic tire pump recently inoms, is one of the best harbors in the pump is so fashioned that it may be



THE BATTLEFIELD OF BALAKLAVA.

This obelisk, erected by the British, is said to mark the spot whence the Light Brigade started on their famous charge.

lating to the war. Here are numbers Lady Butler, and "The Thin Red Line the car above the wheel. at Inkerman." The landing stage is

Standing amid the erumbling bas tions, with the town and harbor of



MONUMENT TO ADMIRAL KORNILOW.

sebastopol spread out like a map be low, it is easy to understand how uterly untenable the place became when once the Malakoff was in the hands of the besiegers and their guns swept the Surmounting the highest point of the bill stands the monument to its nost gallant defender, Admiral Kornilow, who was killed during the siege round shot shattering his left thigh. He is represented wounded, but till giving directions to a gunner.

During the campaign, soldiers who fell were buried in small inclosures on the battlefields, or within the lines of investment. The French and Russians, oon after the conclusion of peace, col lected their dead and reinterred them n cemeteries specially set apart for the purpose: but for years the graves of English dead suffered from neglect and the constant desceration of the Tartar erdsmen, until the repronches of travclers roused a few Englishmen, ably upported by the Prince of Wales (no King), who visited the Crimea in 1800. nd by their efforts the tombs of their countrymen, such as could be identified, were removed to the English cem etery on Cathcart Hill, named after the gallant Sir George Cathcart, who was killed at Inkerma Mere are monu- whistled greating in London.

world. The handsome town of Sebase fastened to any artiflery wheel and topol is now entirely rebuilt and great, the inflating operation is performed by enlarged, with immense docks, forts, the turning of the wheel, so that the barracks. magnificent public tire may be judated while the car is in buildings, bouleyards, garden and up motion. The apparatus consists of a to date hotels. There is also an excel- plunger pump that is fastened to one lent museum in the lonic style, which of the spokes, with a rubber tube conontains many interesting objects te: neeting with the tire valve. The pump is operated by means of an eccentric of English French and Turkish guns, arrangement which surrounds the helmets, lances and sabres, and many wheel hub, and one member of the deingravings from well-known English vice is held against rotation by a cord and French paintings—notably, "The which may be fastened to the mud Roll Call" and the "Ralaklava" of guard or some other fixed portion of

The apparatus is equipped with a a particularly handsome structure of cutout appliance by which it is thrown white marble, with four flights of steps out of netjon after a pressure of 110 and a Dorie colonuade at the top pounds is reached, and the pump is thanked by reproductions of antique said to be causible of using thing is de of maintaining the pressure at that point in the face of a leak of any ordinary proportions, so that it is possible to make a run home r for help in the event of a puncture without the necessity of stopping to make a temporary repair. With the use of this device the tire may be maintained at a uniform point without attention. For inflating the rear wheels the device may be applied, and the rear part of the vehicle being tacked up, the tires may be filled by start ing the engine .- New York Herald.

## Not a Stone Unturned.

Those who visited New York while ts subway was in process of construe ion will appreclate this story, told in the New York Herald: A friend of the street commissioner

f New York, while bassing through the city for the first time in his life, lost a watch which he valued highly Not being familiar with Manhattan, the man wrote to the commissioner o his loss, and asked him to do his best to find the missing article. The com-missioner answered that he would do all in his power to recover the watch and that he would not leave a stone inturned in the search.

A short while after this the man appened to be in New York again and business took him in the direction of Park avenue. At a glance he took n the piles of stone, dirt and other material from the torn-up street. Rushing to the nearest telegraph office, he sent the following message to the com-

"Do not bother any longer. Watch not worth it."

#### Not Passed, After All. Hicker-So you're not going to mar-

ry her? Wicker-No, she's a woman with a

Bicker-But you told me she said

be past was dead. Wicker-True, but I've discovered 1 vas one of those cases of suspended animation.-Detroit News.

Making Friends with France. The first notes of the "Murselluise" re being used as a popular form of

## INSURANCE.

## A Bulwark Against Want,

A Bulwark Against Want,
THE EVENING WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
The concensus of opinion in regard to
the insurance investigation new is progress in New York is that it will eventuste in good for insurers and lasured.
Even the most pessimistic opponents of
the principle of life insurance must admit that better conditions will follow the
purification, not only for the companies
which have been sorely stricken as a
result of the moral lapses of their officials, but for the companies which are
suffering vicariously under the shadow of
distrust that has been cast upon corporate management generally.
Society cannot afford to "throw down"
life insurance because of the remissness
of high officials in one or two companies.
The principle of protection for the dependent through provision for payment

Society cannot afford to throw down life insurance because of the remissness of high officials in one or two companies. The principle of protection for the dependent through provision for payment to them of sufficient to keep the wolf of want from the door is so closely interwoven with the social fabric that if it were possible to eliminate it by force, the social order would suffer a severe strain. Public duty and private philanthropy would together be unable to meet the appeals for assistance from women and children bereft of their breadwinners. A large proportion of the 18,000-000 policy holders in the United States have by their wise provision for the future insured organized society as well as their loved ones against the trials incident to sudden dependency. Cases without number could be cited in every large city of the United States where the death payments of life insurance companies have saved wives and children from actual want, and mide it possible for widows to rear their children in away to make them useful members of society. It would be interesting to know how much of the total of insurance risks in the United States constitutes a bulwark against poverty. A large part of the \$11.170.142.711 of outstanding insurance would undoubtedly, on analysis, be found to be protection of this vital character.

Bringing the subject close to home, the people of the Northwest have in the history of the Northwest have in the insurance Company of Milwaukes—a company of which sower yesident of the Northwest has special reason to feel prond—a record which shows how much a well-conducted life insurance company on this protection of the system of the surance company contributes to the support of the existing social order. The first record of

Northwest has special reason to feel prond—a record which shows how much a well-conducted life insurance company contributes to the support of the existing social order. The first record of bases paid is that for the year ending June 1 1849, \$3.500—a goodly sum for a young company in those times of pioneering in life insurance, but a mere pittance in company in those times of pioneering in life insurance, but a mere pittance in company in those times of pioneering in life insurance, but a mere pittance in companion with the princely amount now paid out annually for death losses. The death payments increased in logical proportion to the company's husiness, and in ten years (Jan. 1, 1870), reached \$443,442.89, quite a large amount, yet still small in comparison with the amount now annually paid to the beneficiaries of the insured. For the year ending Jan. 1, 1886, the death payments surpassed the million mark for the first time, aggregation \$1,049,041,04. Since that time they have increased with the company's immense business, until to-day the payments on account of death losses approximates seven millions annually. The exact figures for the year ending Jan. 1, 1995, are \$5,085,400.03. Since its organization the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company has paid death claims to the aggregate of \$78,085,522.03. This enormous sum of money has contributed in no small degree to the welfare of society as a whole. The prompt payment of the death claims has in thousands of instances made it possible for helpless widows to "get along" without appealing to public chartity of private philanthropy.

The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance companies in the company has no side interests of of official interest. They are deveted soleit to the conservation of the interests of the healthy of the healthy has not of the interests of the company has no side interests of of official interest. They are deveted soleit to the conservation of the interests of the healthy orneerned in the well-being of the company has not death of the in

record is absolutely stainless,

#### Reflections of a Spinster. A man can prove himself a very popular Individual at Christinas time If he knows how to go about it in the

right way. When wedding bells ring old maids are not compelled to listen.

A man with a past sometimes makes a good present and a better future. The faults a man discovers in woman are generally her smallest mes.-Baltimore American.

Too Sober for Second Sight. Bounder-What are you talking about? There wasn't any moon last night.

Rounder-Oh! yes. I'm sure I saw

Bounder - Nousense! You must have been drunk, Rounder-Nansanse vanrealf! If Pd been drunk I would have seen

Catholic Standard Has Reached the Sentle Age.

had too much sense to let him marry.

"While he was under 50 he had too much sense to wed." "I Sec."

Now that he's 85-"Well?"

"He's going to take a wife."-Louisville Courier-Journal,

A Pleasure Denied Missionaries. Madge-It must be just lovely to be

milli maire. Marjoric-Oh. I don't know. There isn't half as much pleasure in buying things when you know you can afford them.—New York Times,

An Opinion. "He says his motto is 'Live and

"Well, if he isn't more successful at the former than the latter we'll be going to his funeral soon,"-Philadel-

phia Press.

Plain Dealer.

Stuffed. "It's ridiculous to say that any one could dance well with artificial legs." "O'! I don't know. There's Mme. Padden, the ballet dancer. I'd hate to w much is artificial about hers.

#### -Philadelphia Press. A Red Lake.

Lake Morat, in Switzerland, has the curious property, every tenth year, of turning red, owing to the presence of ertain water plants, which are not found in any other lake in the world.

"Where is Charlle Blower, the cornet player?"

"Studying abroad." "Who advised him to go so far to

study?" "All of his neighbors."-Cleveland

Studying the Symptoms.

"Josh's letter from the city sounds like he was homesick," said Mrs. Corn-

"He ain't homesick," replied her hus-band emphatically. "He's broke."— Washington Star.



A good runner is not one who !s constantly into debt and running away rom creditors.

He (fervently)-I would work hard at anything for you. She (sweetly)-Well—er—let's begin on your bank

ecount.—Puck. Bobby-How much footwear do you venr out in a month, Tommy? Tommy-Two pairs of shoes and a pair of

my mother's slippers. Him-Yes, he's an artist, a musiclan and a poet. He poor fellow! I had hlm.—Chicago Daily News.

She-I wonder why the baby doesn't begin to talk, John? He—Why, I guess because you don't give him a hance, dear.-Yonkers Statesman.

Old Boarder-How does the beefsteak here compare with that in the coarding house you just left. New Boarder-It's neck and neck.-Baltimore American. Bill-Did you ever notice how many

tall men you meet in a day? Jill-No. but I've often noticed how many short men one meets when you want a loan. -Yonkers Statesman.

"Yes, Miss Myrtle," drawled Reggy Van Pickle, "there is a time for all things." "Indeed," yawned the girl in the Roman chair. "Then you have really looked at the clock."

"How can you let George boss you around that way? I always thought you so independent." "Yes, dear, but you mustn't forget that Christinas is not far off."-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"One danger 'bout education," said Uncle Eben, 'is dat a young man is ll'ble to stan' aroun' recitin' Woodman, Spare Dat Tree, when he ought to be hoppin' firewood."-Washington Star,

"Marriages, you know," remarked Miss Elderleigh, "are made in heaven." "Oh, well, cheer up," rejoined Miss Youngbud, consolingly, "You'll probthly go there some time."—Chicago News.

"How do you know that Solomon was the wisest man?" "That's easy," answered Mr. Dustin Stax. "His wisdom is proved by his extraordinary accumulation of wealth."-Wushing-First Elevated Road Strap-That's a mighty pretty girl. Second Elevat-

ed Road Strap—Yes: and what's more, I can support her in the manner to which she has been accustomed.-New York Sun. Lady-What is it, little boy? Boycome to chim de reward you offered for de return of yer Lady-Int that is a cut. Boy-Yes,

but the canary is inside de cat.—Chicago News. Travers-I hear you are lecturing on the Strennous Life. Palavers-Yes. I got tired of bustling, and it's so much easier to tell other people what to do than it is to do things one's self .- De-

troit Free Press. Farmer Skillinore (reading signs in a city hotel room - This burned all night charged extra?" ."Don't blow out the gas." These fellers is bound to entell you one way or the other.-

Cleveland Leader. Father-What did the teacher say when she heard you swear? Small Boy -She asked me where I learned it. Father-What did you tell her? Boy -I didn't want to give you away, pa, so I blamed it on to the parrot, -Ex-

change. First Bachelor-Suppose you saw some beautiful scenery coming over the Rockies. What was it like? Secand Ditto-It had gray eyes and brown hair and a blue gown; it sat just across the sisle from me.—Detroit Free

Press. Gunner-I'll walt outside the barber shop until you get shaved. How long are you going to be? Guyer-About eight hours. Gunner-What! Guyer -Yes, there is a varsity eleven in there walting to get an end-of-the-sea-

#### son haircut. They Wear a Mask.

Nearly every shopkeeper in the land is forced, in the conduct of his business, to wear the mask of diplomacy. This was illustrated the other day in a downtown art store.

An elderly lady, connected with some of the best families, made her purchases and paid a small sum on account of a former bill and the goods just bought. As she placed the new bill in her reticule she said to the attentive shopkeeper;

"Now-er-no bothering me about this, you know; no sending around to my place. If you do send a man I'll set the dog on him." "You'll have no trouble about it,

madam," was the snave answer, "Take your time about it; all the time you want," and he smiled like a scraph until the old downger's couch rolled off up the street. Then he turned to a friend who was taking it all in and muttered:

"Durn her old picture, I won't see a red cent of that money in time months. But what can you do? You've got to be polite."

#### The Operator. A New York matron bought a sew-

ing machine recently, and her fi-yearold daughter, anxious for a novelty, says the New York Sun, laid out the printed directions and attempted to going well, till the mother's attention was attracted by a deep sigh and a whispered "O dear! I cannot find it." "What is it, daughter, that you cannot find?" she asked.

"Why, mother," was the reply, "the directions say, Three the screw to the right of the operator, and I can't find the operator!"

## On the Bleachers.

The girl with the auburn hair had suffered him to put his arm on the back of the sent, but when he tried to ke her hand she drew it away.
"Mr. Spoonall," she said,

musn't try to stretch a base lilt into a three-bagger.

A woman runs almost as fast when she sees a mouse as a man does when he hears a baby crying.

How many women do you know who are perfectly well and strong? We hear every day the same story over and over again. "I do not feel well; I am over again. "I do not so tired all the time!"



More than likely you speak the same words yourself, and no doubt you feel far from well. The cause may be easily traced to some derangement of the fomale organs which manifests itself in

male organs which manifests itself in depression of spirits, reluctance to go anywhere or do saything, backache, bearing-down pains, flatulency, nerveusness, sleeplessness, leucorrhess.

These symptoms are but warnings that there is danger shead, and unless heeded a life of suffering or a scrious operation is the inevitable result.

The never-falling remedy for all these symptoms is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegestable Compound.

Miss Kate McDonald, of Woodbridge.

Miss Kate McDonald, of Woodbridge,

Dear Mrs. Pinkham;

"I think that a woman naturally dislikes to make her troubles known to the public, but restored health has meant so much to me that I cannot help from telling mine for the sake of other suffering women.

"For a long time I suffered untold agony with a utaging trouble and irregularities.

with a uterine trouble and irregularities, which made me a physical wreck, and no one thought I would recover, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has entirely cured me, and made me well and streng, and I feel it my duty to tell other suffering women what a splendid medicine it is."

If you are ill, don't hasitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vereta-ble Compound at once, and write to Mrs Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special dvice - it is free and always helpful.



Three great pursuits have again shown wonderful results on the

#### FREE HOMESTEAD LANDS OF WESTERN CANADA

Magnificent climate. Parmers plowing in their hirt sleeves in the middle of November. "All are bound to be more than pleased with the final res

Coal, wood, water, hav in abundance; schools HE ERA OF \$1.00 WHEAT

## SICK HEADACHE



Positively cured by these Little Pills. edy for Dizziness, Nausca, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.



## CURES INDIGESTION

When what you eat makes you uncomfortable it is doing you very little good beyond barely keeping you alive. Digestive tablets are worse than useless, for they will in time deprive the stomach of all power to digest food. The stomach must be toned up—strengthened. The herb tonic-laxative,

## Lane's Family Medicine

will do the work quickly and pleas Sold by all dealers at 25c, and 50c



## AGENTS, TAKE NOTICE SPECIAL TÉRRITORY ALLOTTED

EVERY MAN HIS OWN LAWYER mesupplied: Address HITC products a transaction (Co., 45 Eighth Ave., New York: P. L. Mr min W. Hickney, the Prysident of this Company, is one addeduced best knewn Publishers in the United States.

Will pay for a 3-LINE advertisement four weeks in 100 high grade illinois respectively of the little payable o

A COUNTRY THAT IMPROVES ON ACQUAINTANCE.

Crop Canditions in Western Canada Were Never Better than They Are

In order to secure the attention of the reader to any special article that s brought before the public it is often the custom to lead the reader on by the introduction of an interesting story until by one bold jump he is intro duced to the subject that it is desired shall be brought to his notice. This is not fair to the reader, and it is not the intention to do that in this article. It will discuss in the briefest way "Western Canada" and its possibilities for settlement. For the past six or seven years the government of the Dominion of Canada has talked of the resources of Western Canada to the readers of this and thousands of other papers throughout the United States The quality of the soil was spoken of the large area of fertile lands was discussed, the possibilities of the coun try as a grain-growing district were talked of, and the story of the suc cess of farmers from the United States was told. The story is not yet an old one. The two hundred thousand from the United States, who have made Western Canada their home, who have taken advantage of the 100 acres of

land that the government gives free to actual settlers are telling the story to-day to their friends. They bay proven the statements made through hese columns, and by the governme agents. They have produced from heir lands twenty, thirty, forty and more bushels of wheat to the acre, and netted profits ranging from three to ten and more dollars on every acre tilled. They have found the climate fully as good as they were told it would be schools were convenient and easily organized, railways were not far distant, and markets close at hand. The social conditions were such as they chose to make them, and law order were observed. Many of them bought land, because it was low priced and good, and hundreds of case could be cited where the purchas first crop. The writer knows of cases year where the farmer, as a result of the yield on his form, was nut in a position that would enable to increase his holdings three extra acres for every acre cropped and pay cash for it. Is it any wonder that one rows enthusiastic when speaking

about Western Canada? But what may be said of this year We are now in a position to speak re carding it. The conditions throughou Manitoba and the new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan have been re-markably favorable. Had conditions been no better than in past years, there would have been every cause for congratulation. We find though all previous records broken, and that from a four million acre crop of wheat there will be one hundred million bushels of a yield, or 25 bushels to the acre Could anything better be desired? Cov ering the entire country the same splendld reports are being received. The following dispatch was sent by Mr. F. W. Thompson, Vice President of the Oglivle Milling Co., one of the most eareful grain men in America:

"Have Just returned from covering several hundred miles of the crop district. I never saw anything like it in this country before. The average and quality far exceeds our earlier expectations. It is an im-mense crop. The weather is extreme-"ly favorable." Up to three weeks ago was Mr. Thompson's opinion that the crop would not reach general ex-

F. W. Thompson sends another tele that his estimate of the wheat crop is now one hundred million bushels. Be fore he went west he thought it would

full considerably short of that The moral of this story is that there should be no hesitation in making a de cision if you wish to better your condition; or, if you have a family of boys that you wish to become settled on farms, it is a safe proposition to call upon the nearest authorized Canadian vernment agent, and get particulars as to most suitable districts and rail-

## West Parried.

"What passed between yourself and he complainant?" inquired the magis trate in a county court. "I think, sor," eplied the worthy Mr. O'Brien, "a half dozen bricks and a lump of pay ing stone." In "Irish Life and Hu mor" Mr. William Harvey gives another anecdote of the Irishman's readiness in the court of law.

"Now, Pat," said a magistrate to an old offender, "what brought you here "Two policemen, sor," was the in-

conic reply. "Prunk, I suppose?" queried the

magistrate 'Yes, sor," said Pat, "both av thim."

Tough. "De luck of de small boy is fierce," grouned Tommy, "What now?" asked the sympathetic

auger.
"Why, de lightning struck ten houses and barns in dis village dis summer."
"That was bad." "And it never even scorched de school

Oboying Orders.

Baby in church sat by mamma, And suddenly exclaimed "Baa! Baa!" When mother, greatly mortified, "You said, 'Act like a little lamb,' And that's exactly what I nm!" Carolyn Wells.

## How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars' Reward for any case of Catarch that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarch Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO. Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and liannelally able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Drugglists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarch Cure is take internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucons sunfaces of the system. Testimonlais sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Drugglists.

free. Price 75 cents per bottom Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation

Truth Comes Out. -Where did you pass your vaca

the seashore.

you leave your heart ou returned to town? trunk.

MRS. CHADWICK TO-BAY.



The famous "frenzied finance" woman of Clereland is still in the county at that city. Her appeal against enviction and sentence of last winter Court at Chicinnati. Decision will be rendered in November.

### HENKY IRVING IS DEAD.

Foremost Actor of the Age Expires in Harnese in England.

Harness in England.

All England is plunged in grief because of the sudden death of Sir Henry Irving, greatest actor of the age, who expired Friday night before medical aid. uld reach him after a powerful pre sentation of Lord Tempson's Becket in the playhouse at Bradford. The applause of the audience scarcely had died way when the famous tragedian breath

Sir Henry died literally in harness He was giving a series of farewell per-formances in the English provinces and was playing an engagement at Bradwas playing an engagement at Brad-ford, appearing in several favorite roles. Thursday he presented "King Rene's Daughter" and "The Bells" and seemed to be in excellent health, taking the exhausting part of Matthias in the latter play with all the vigor of youth. Frinight before an enthusiastic audi ence he portrayed one of his most char-acteristically intellectual parts, the title role in his own stage adaptation of Lord Tennyson's "Becket," with marked suc-

After the performance Sir Henry re turned to his hotel, reaching his rooms at 11:30 o'clock, when it was observed that he was in great pain. Physicians were immediately summoned, but before they could arrive Sir Henry was seized with an attack of syncope and expired within a few minutes, without laying uttered a word.

uttered a word.

To the last moment of his life Sir
Henry Irving's heart was in the work
to which he had devoted his career—
the raising of the standard of his art. On Wednesday he was entertained at luncheon in the Bradford town hall, at which the Mayor presented him an ad-dress from his admirers.

dress from his admirers.

In replying to the address Sir Henry spoke of himself as one the sands of whose life were fast running out, but no one then present had the slightest idea that the end would come so soon. He proceeded in his reply to eloquently advocate the establishment of theaters by municipalities, "because," lie said, "I believe that by this means the standard of the true drama, as distinguished from miscellaneous entertainments, would be successfully upheld."

## WOULD KILL TO END PAIN.

Woman Proposes a Law Legalizing the

Giving of Annesthetics.

Miss Anne S. Hall of Cincinnati
startled the convention of the American Humane Association in Philadelphia by proposing the adoption of a resolu-tion favoring legalizing and administration of manestheries to persons dying in agony. Miss Hall said that there were often incidents in time of railway wrecks when traininen and passengers were so budly injured that their lives could not possibly be saved. In such cases Miss Hall thought, it, ought to be permissible to administer annestheties to relieve their sufferings. She also favored the their sufferings. She also favored the use of annesthetics when persons were dying of incurable diseases in which they uffered agony. In the discussion one woman said that

she would not he sitate to shoot a person who might be dying in agony in a rail road wreck. The resolution was ruled

## DEFENDS THE CIGARETTE.

Indiana Physician Says They Do No

The feature of Wednesday's session of the annual convention of the Missis-sippi Valley Medical Association at Indinnapolis was a defense of the cigarette by Dr. William B. Fletcher, who declared that years of observation and experiment had convinced him that cigarette were no more harmful than any other form of tobacco, tea or coffee.

Dr. Fletcher's treatment of the sub-Dr. Pietchers dreament of the sub-ject created a mild sensation among the 200, physicians present and during the discussion which followed several emient members of the profession agreed with Dr. Fletcher that an unreasonable prejudice exists against eigarettes, which hey contended, has been made a "scape in order to cover up some per onal vice of the smoker.

Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia is diting the memoirs of Gen. Jubal A.

Keir Hardy, the radical and eccentric member of the British parliament, has abandoned shoes for sandals.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy John D. Long prefers to make a speech rather than to listen to one. He declares that both are bores. John Grant Lawson, chairman of com

mittees and deputy speaker of the house of commons, on his mother's side is the grandson of the original of one of Dickns' "Cheeryble Brothers." Joseph Chamberlain, the celebrated Englishman, is not a graduate of any university nor large public school. He was a full fledged business man at the ago of 16, and when 38 his fortune had

assumed such proportions that he was able to retire from commercial life and devote himself to the study and practice of politics. Green McCurtain, Governor of the Choctaw Nation, will take his place among the millionaires ere long. He setamong the minomines revious, 12e serviced up the affairs of the tribe recently, involving the sale of coal lands worth \$40,000,000. Of this purchase price Gov. McCurtain will receive 10 per cent as commission, or \$4,000,000. HIGH PRICE OF NEW IDEAL

sa Mon Willing to Pay for Criti I and Profound Knowledge. Perhaps never before have men willing to pay for ideas. A railroad director receives a handsome salary for his opinion on a measure. A corporation lawyer is asked a question which he instantly answers, and his bill for a large sum is cheerfully paid. It took only a moment in each case, but the value of an idea cannot be measured by the time it takes to express it.

It has taken a long time to convince moneyed men of this point, and some of them have not been convinced. But those who are wise enough to see it are availing themselves of great opbusiness. The idea has its extensions reaching throughout an organization The man in charge of a division of a business is given credit for what he knows as well as for what he does, He is given credit for what he leaves undon -what he sees it were wise not to do. The tendency is to encourage tral thinking throughout the organiza tion, where formerly only blind work was expected, according to the plan

The recognition of the value of a new idea, in regard to a business point, is leading employers to encourage criticisms and suggestions from employes in respect to the details of the business, thus utilizing their microscopic view rather than depending solely on the bird's eye view which is taken by the manager. A friendly feeling results from this attitude and the employe takes a deeper interest in his work, developing his own capacity and helping the business. To see his idea carried out by his superiors puts new life into him and adds new enthusiasm to his efforts. He will work harden to develop another point and so win this approbation than he would for any other compensation.

When a business organization be comes a body of thinking men and women instead of a vast machine of which each individual is but a part It becomes possible to govern more by the spirit and less by the let ter of the rule thus utilizing individ nal judgment at those points where a strict adherence to the rule is undesirable. It becomes possible to elimiunte a great deal of detailed system or "rep tape" and to substitute active judgment. This develops individual ennacity in the employe, while it greatly lessens operating expenses for the employer and curiches the bust ness with more intelligent work.-Suc cess.

### An Honest Opinion.

Mineral, Idaho, Oct. 16.—(Special.)— That a sure cure has been discovered for those sciatic pains that make so many lives miserable, is the firm opinion of Mr. D. S. Colson, a well-known resident of this place, and be does not hestitate to say that cure is Dodd's Kid-ney Pills. The reason Mr. Colson is so thrm in his opinion is that he had

those terrible pains and is cured.

Speaking of the matter, he says:

"I am only too happy to say Dodd's
Klidney Pills have done me lots of
good. I had awful pains in my hip so I could hardly watk. Dodd's Kidney Pills stopped it entirely. I think they are a grand medicine."

All Sciatic and Itheumatic pains are

caused by Uric Acid in the blood. Dodd's Kolney Pills make healthy kid-neys and healthy kidneys strain all the Uric Acid out of the blood. With the cause removed there can be no Rhenmatism or Sciation.

## His Last Beat.

The editor of the Punkville Pesti ence had stood the taunts of the vilopposition as long as he could. He finally armed himself and waited or his loathsome contemporary

"Where's the editor? he shouted, as the office boy opened the door. "He's dead. Shot himself last night."

"Scooped again, by snakes!"-Cleveland Leader.

## Somewhat Different.

"This question whether a word should have its adverbial or its adjective form seems to me to have little to do with the sense. Now, what is the difference between talking loud and talking loudly?"

"No difference," replied the peda-gogical friend, "But look here: for a large fee you give legal advice freely but you don't give it free. I think that will retain you for a while,"

## Quiet Tip.

"Papa." said the millionaire soap man ufacturer's daughter. "I do wish you wouldn't boast continually of being a self-made man."

"Why not?" queried the fond parent.
"Because," she explained, "if you

would keep quiet people might think it was only grandfather."

## COFFEE NEURALGIA

Leaves When You Quit and Use Postum A lady who unconsciously drifted into nervous prostration brought on by coffee says:

"I have been a coffee drinker all my life, and used it regularly three times a day.

"A year or two ago I became subject to nervous neuralgia, attacks of neryous headache and general prostration, which not only incapacitated me for doing my housework, but frequently made it necessary for me remain in a dark room for two or three days at a time.

"I employed several good doctors, one after the other, but none of tham was able to give me permanent relief. "Eight months ago a friend suggested that perhaps coffee was the cause of my troubles, and that I try Postum

Food Coffee and give up the old kind I am glad I took her advice, for my health has been entirely restored. have no more neuralgia, nor have l had one solitary headache in all these eight months. No more of my days are wasted in solitary confinement in a dark room. I do all my own work with case. The flesh that I lost during the years of my nervous prostration has come back to me during these months, and I am once more a happy, healthy woman. I enclose a list of names of friends who can rouch for the truth of the statement." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek,

There's a reason. Ten days' trial leaving off coffee and paing Postum is sufficient.

## THIN BLOOD—WEAK NERVES

One Follows the Other, but Dr. Wil-liams' Pink Pilis Quickly Cure Both.

The steady use of a particular set of muscles touds to chronic fatigue, which muscles tends to chronic latigue, which produces faulty or difficult motion, trembling, cramps and even paralysis. Writers, telegraphers, tailors and scanstresses are among the classes most threatened in this way with the loss of their power to earn a living. The following instance shows that nerve power may be recovered after it seems entirely

their power to earn a living. The lotlowing instance shows that nerve power
may be recovered after it seems entirely
lost, if the right means are taken. Mrs.
O. S. Blacksten, of No. 584 North Bowman street, Mansfield, Ohio, says:
"For years my hands would become
so numb at times that I would drop
anything I attempted to lift. Later
they became so bad that I could not sew
any longer, and at last I could scarcely
do anything at all with my hands. At
night the pricking sensations would
come on worse than ever, and my hands
and arms would pain so that I dreaded
to go to bed. My family doctor gave me
some nerve tablets. They helped me a
little, but only for a short time after I
had taken them and if I happened to be
without them for a day or two I would
be as bad as ever or even worse. Finally
I got a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills
and began to take them.
"The result was surprising. By the

I got a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and began to take them.

"The result was surprising. By the time I had taken the last pill in my first box I could see a gain. Thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I am now all right. I can sleep undisturbed by pain, and for two years I have been as well as ever."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills feed the nerves by making new, rich blood and in this way have cured nervous diseases of every description from simple rest-tessuess to paralysis. They have banished the tortures of neuralgia, the weakness of nervous prostration, the disability and awful pain of locomotor ataxia. They are sold by all druggists or direct by the Dr. Williams Medicins Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

## Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

In Fit Array. clothes, the consciousness of being weil iressed has something of moral force in it. "Brush your halr and thing won't look so bad," was the wise coun-sel given by a friend to a woman

whose husband had lost his money.

The little child in E. J. Hardy's "Manners Makyth Man" hit on this great truth when she replied to be mother, who was reproving her. "O Katie, why can't you be a good

little girl? See Julia now: how nice

she is. Why can't you be as good as "P'r'aps I could. mama," answered Katle, "if my dress had little pink

#### Conceit of the Rooster

bows all over it."

Were it not for the disgusting self conceit of the roosters one might en-loy a poultry show. The rooster is near to nature's heart. He has not civilization enough to veneer his opin lons with common politeness and sa vior faire, and his disgusting exhibition of the art of being it offends good taste and refinement. How the her manages to put up with it is certainly one of the mysteries of coop. If six or eight hens would join hens' club modeled after Sorosi and throw the rooster down good and hard once or twice, he would soon dis

on the cob. Minneapolis Journal.

"I wish you would spare me some soft soap labels," said the young man, as he entered the corner grocery, "Going to put up some soft soap? queried the grocer,
"No; I'm going to put them on bag-

cover that he was not the only kerne

gage."
"Who ever heard of soap labels on

"Oh, this is the baggage of a couple who have just wedded."

## RAISED FROM A DEATH-BED.

Mr. Pitts, Once Pronounced Incurable, Has Been Well Three Years, E. E. Pitts, 60 Hathaway St., Skowhegan Me. says: "Seven years ago my

> four months, had night sweatand fainting spells and dropped to be pounds. The urine passed every few

minutes with in tense pain and looked like blood. W. the doctors decid ed I could not live.

My wife got me
using Doan's Kidney Pills, and as they
helped me I took

belned me I took heart, kept on and was cured so thoroughly that I've been well three years."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box.
Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

## Falsely Accused.

"You are accused," said the police magistrate, "of being a second-story worker. What have you to say for your-self."

"Not guilty, your honor," replied the burglar. "In all my get-rich-quick op-erations I manage to get in on the ground floor."

### FOR WOMEN

Much that Every Woman Desires Know In Found in Cuticura ... "Cuti-

cara Works Wonders." Too much stress cannot be placed on the great value of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills in the antisepti cleansing of the mucous surfaces and of the blood and circulating fluids, thus affording pure, sweet and economical local and constitutional treat ment for weakening discharges, ulcerations, inflammations, itchings, irrita-tions, relaxations, displacements, pains and irregularities peculiar to females, as well as such sympathetic affections as anemia, chlorosis, hysteria, ner-vousness and deblity.

A Full Stop.
A returned traveler who spent half of his holiday in a tour of Ireland brought back a sample of the happygo-lucky wit of the Irish "inrvey," or In a breakneck race down bill he suddenly realized that the spirited little Irish mare was running away.

"Pull her up!" he shouted, excited

"Hold tight, your honor," turned the jarvey, easily.
"Pull her up!" again commanded the traveler, making a grab for the

"For your life don't touch the reins," the jarvey answered, without tightening his grip. "Sure, they're as otten as pears." The traveler made ready to jump,

but the jarvey laid a soothing hand on his shoulder. "Sit easy," he said, reassuringly, "I'll turn her into the river at the bridge below here. Sure, that'll stop

Watch the Lawmakers. It is a settled fact that none of the family medicines, or "patent" medi-cines, would ever have a large sale unless they gave satisfaction to the miess they gave satisfaction to the copie using them. Standard patent nedicines that were advertised and sold extensively when the man and woman of 50 or more at this time were boys and girls are yet adver-tised and sold in large quantities. Had they possessed no merit the would have been forgotten long ago. And et certain sensational magazines engineering a crusade against such preparations. It will be well for the people, if they do not wish to be de-prived of the right to use family prep-arations of that character, to keep an eye on their representative in the Legislature next winter.—Mitchellville

#### (Iowa) Index. Just a Wish.

There was no doubt as to who was the head of the Meekun family, to judge by a triffing passage at arms bronicled by the Chicago Tribune. "What are you doing with that sheet

of paper, Orville?" sharply asked his wife. "I am making a wish," answered Mr. Meekun.

"Yes, my dear. In your presence shall not presume to call it a will." Lewis' "Single Binder" straight of

Lewis "Single Binder straight occigar. Made by hand of rine; thoroughly cured tobacco, which insures a rich, satisfying smoke. You may 10e for clears not so good. Lewis' Factory, Peoria. Ill. Finland was frequently a battle ground during the long wars between Russia and Sweden, the border line her ing but III miles from St. Petersburg. It became part of Russia after the peace

of Frederickstown, Sept. 17, 1809. Piso's Cure for Consumption is the best

medicine I have ever found for cought and colds.—Mrs. Oscar Tripp, Big Rock, Ill., March 20, 1901. Nearly every Chinese can read, but about 90 per cent of the women are en-tirely unedicated.

"Dr. David Kennedy's Paverite Hemedy me of Bright's Disease and Gravel. Able phy failed." Mrs. E. P. Mitner, Burghill, O. \$1.00 c

An optimist is a man who runs an

account with a light-weight grocer.

F. W. Diemer, M.D., Manufacturer, Springfield, Me.





consider Mull's Grape Tonic the very best medicine I have ever taken. My stomach such a bad condition that nothing tasted right and the small amount of food that I was o eat didn't seem to do any good. I became so nervous that sleep was impossible. When the same out and I became exhausted and completely run down. I then commenced to full's Grape Tonic and by the time I had finithed two bottles my health returned. I lish my food and can sleep as well as over. THIS IS MY VOLUNTARY TESTIMONY. MRS. D. GIANELLI, 408 S. Joliet St., Joliet, II."

You have no right to suffer from constipation or any of these diseases. There is no recessity or excuse for it. There is one positive, natural, harmless cure—and only one—for less troubles and we are going to give you enough free to prove it.

Cut out the coupon below and we will give you absolutely free of charge a bottle of

the only permanent, natural cure for constipation and all bowel troubles and indigestion and all stomach troubles.

MULL'S GRAPE TONIC cures by strengthening and restoring the tissues and muscles of all the digestive organs, and by putting the whole digestive system in a perfect, strong, healthy condition. It does not shock and weaken the organs as purgatives and physics do and thus aggravate the trouble and make a bad matter worse. Its effect is to build up and restore, and not tear down and destroy. It cures the disease by putting the digestive organs in a condition to overcome it. Such a cure amounts to something—it is perfect and permanent.

You feel better and atmosphered like time you use it—to the make and and all indigestion and all stomach troubles.

You feel better and stronger all the time you use it—not weakened and run down as in the case of drugs and physics.

You feel the wonderful and beneficial effects of Mull's Grape Tonic at once. You will know that it will cure you as soon as you begin its use. That is why we let you try it free.

125 coupin with your same and addings and your droggists as to Grape Tonic, Constitution Care and Bood Parties; to—MULL'S GRAPE TONIC CO., 21 Third Avenue, Rock Island, Ill, everyld Address and Treis Plating.

The H. St hottle contains mearly three times the Me, size. At drag stores. The gently a date and number stamped on the label — hale se other from your druggist.





\$10,000 REWARD to sayees who can disprays this statement. W. L. Douglas \$3.80 shoes have by the lesst style, easy fitting, and superior we stitles, achieved the largest sale of any

w. L. Dougus S. 50 shoes have by their escellent tyte, easy fitting, and exprise wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any S. Below in the world. They are just as poel as those in the world. They are just as poel as those in the world. They are just as poel as those in the world. They are just as poel as these that cast you \$5.00 to \$7.00 - the only difference in the product of ash, in the sale with sales, and allow you the of ash, with which were passes, and show you the care with which were passes, and shows, and show you the care with which were passes, as \$3.50 shoes are the best sheen preduced in the world.

If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of when the shoes cost more to make, why they keet these them, as you would make retain a why Douglas 3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they keet these them as the sales of the shoes the sales than any other \$3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they keet these them as the sales of samples sent free for inspection upon request. Fact Color Eyelsts used; they will not wear brases.
Write for Illustrated Catalog of Fall StylesW. I., POUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

## Beautify Your Walls and Ceilings! Alabasting

HE SANITEDY WALL COATH A Rock Cement in white and beautiful tints. Does not rub or scale. Destroys disease germs and vermin. No washing of walls after once applied. Any one can brush it on-mix with cold water. Other finishes, bearing fanciful names and mixed with either hot or cold water, do not have the cementing property of Alabastine. They are stuck on with glue, or other animal matter, which rots, feeding disease germs, rubbing, scaling and spoiling walls, clothing, etc. Such Finishes must be washed off every year—expensive, filthy work. Buy off every year-expensive, flithy work. Buy Alabastine only in five pound pack-ages, properly labeled. The card, pretty wall and ceiling design, "Hints on Decorating" and our artists' services in

ALABASTINE CO. Grand Rapids, Mich., or 105 Water St., N. Y.



stope discharges, heals inflammation and local soveness.

Pastine is in powder form to be dissolved to prevently, and is far more cleansing, healing, germatida and economical than liquid antisepties for all

and economical train liquid antiseptics for all TOHLET AND WOMEN'S SPECIAL USES. For sale at druggists, 50 centrs a box. Trial Box and Book of Instructions Pres. THE R. PARTON COMPANY BOSTON, MASSA ARK YOUR MUSIC DEALER FOR

The New York State of House on Party Officer of House of WANTED HEADACHES TO CURE: 2) years' mo-

If afflicted with Thompson's Eye Water

C. N. U. Mrs. Winslow's Boornino Straup for Children bething; editors the sums, reduces inflammation; at large pain, cures wind colic. Z cents a bottla. When writing to Abvertisers Please SAV large pain, cures wind colic. Z cents a bottla.

PRICE, 25 Cts ANTI-GRIPINE
IN ONE DAY

ANTI-GRIPINE
GRIP, BAD COLD, HEADACHE AND NEURALGIAINSPONDENT FOR THE GRIP AND SECRETARILE OF THE GRI

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

# CONSTIPATION AND STOMACH TROUBLE CURED

Continual constipation will inevitably result seriously for the sufferer. No one can let this affliction go unnoticed without losing his health. It brings on Blood-Poison, Skin Disease, Sores, Pimples, Stomach Trouble, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sudden Bowel Trouble, Diarrhea, Cholera, Etc., Nervousness, Insomnia, and Kindred Diseases.

# L'S GRAPE TONIO

## CUT OUT THIS COUPON

In your eyeball growing billous? Is your temper getting short?
Is this life a blind delusion, Or a grim, unlovely sport? There's a world of treath and be There's a halp that cannot fail. In a day behind the burros, On a dusty mountain trail.

Come out old man, we're going To a land that's free and large Where the rainless skies are resting On a snowy mountain marge. When we camp in God's own country With a fire and a blanket and the stars upon the plain!-Bliss Carmao in the Reader.

# The Last Watch on the "Empress"

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<del>2525252525252525252525</del>

Strained, tempest-buffeted, leaking at a dozen seams, her foretopmast gone, her yards splintered, her sails in rage, and with four feet of water in her lower hold, the old bark Empress, three weeks overdue with a cargo of rice from Calcutta, came lurching heavily into the lower harbor through the fog of the May af-

At her wheel stood the captain, and amidships two wearled Swedes were pumping desperately. Brushing aside plot boats, tugs and quarantine steamer, heedless of the hoarse warnings screeched from a half-dozen metal throats, she made straight for the crescent of Hospital Bunk, and there ran hard and fast aground.

As she settled she made a bed for herself in the soft mud, so that when the tide left her she stood nearly upright.

During the next week her rat-rid- tack by scores of foes. fled cargo was lightered out. Then her owners weighed its fate in counell and their verdict was, "Strip and burn." For five days more the swarming riggers worked havoc with knife and hatchet and marlinspike, until or Friday afternoon, the decks wer litered with food for the junk shop and the cakum factory, and the three masts rose bare of their familiar tracory of rope and spar.

three o'clock on that very Fri day, Emerson Hardy, just turned twenty-two, licensed engineer of the gasoline launch belonging to Smith & Cutcliffe, the firm that owned the bark, had finished cleaning up his boat after a short trip, and had moored it securely off the foot of the landing stairs. The machinery need days his craft would be out of com-

He had not the slightest objection therefore, when his employers asked him to act as watchman for a single night in place of the colored steward who had for the past ten days stoo grand over the vessel, but who had that morning sailed on a fruit ship bound for Jamaica. Smith & Cutcliffe knew well that the bark was safe harbor thieves so long as the

engineer had charge of it.

It was already dark, and a dense fog blanketed the day, when the tug Orion, on its, way out to watch all night for incoming yeasels, steamed up close to the Empress to set Hardy on board. He scrambled up the low side and was on deck in a moment.

"Don't let the rate eat you up. Em verson!" callied out the pilot, as the tug swing away. "I'll give you a call in the morning on the way in, to see if you are all there."

Hardy flung back a jest in reply The first things he did after the Orion had vanished in the mist and its dis tant puffing died down to an asthmatto whisper, were to light his lantern once. His breath was coming short, and load his revolver. Then he He stumbled and almost fell. Once straightened up and looked about

The bark was entirely dismantled Her ragged sails were bundled up. the cordage lay along the deck in lines, extending from the cabin ton forward. In short, the yes sel had been stripped of everything of above decks not covered with debris was the roof of the foreastle.

With the advance of night the for

grew thicker. Back and forth paces stop near the end of the cabin, where the ship's hell hung tongueless.

the hours upon it, as if he were keeping watch during an ocean voy spike, picked up from the deck he silvery notes from the sea-mellowed brass.

nacle, and the bell pealed out its the side of the roof, caught his heel. warning beneath his vigorous armstroke at half past eight, two at nine, and so on.

But the hours moved slowly. He was just on the edge of the channel un to midnight there was plent; of passing-passenger-boats, freighturn towing lines of barges; he could hear and tell them all, although the for hid them from view. Toward twelve o'clock they thinned out, and it would have been lonely enough on the deserted hulk but for the rate

They were present in scores, great, gray, leaping bewiskered fellows. errying about decks and quarreling with one another, ne half-tame in-offensive house animals, but savage, impedent brutes, born and bred or skipbeard.

For want of anything better to do, tate the cabin. In the middle of the stood a huge rat. The watch-

man shouted at it. The beast lifted its head inquiringly without a sign of fear, and then trotted leleurely into the captain's stateroom

Hardy etretched bimself out in dilapidated haircloth armchair, the sole remaining article of furniture set his lantern down near by and trie to fancy himself in command of the back on a foreign voyage, He lost consciousness for a time, but was suddenly roused by a sharp pain in the right hand. Springing up, he flung from him with a shudder of disgust a rat which, emboldened by his silence, had leaped into his lap and bitten the knuckle of his middle finger.

He looked at his watch. It was nearly two o'clock, the time when man's life forces are said to be at their lowest ebb. Over the decks above, Hardy could bear numberless eet pattering and racing, while the air was rent by shell continuous In the cabin itself were fully a dozen rats, darting in and out of the open staterooms. Taking his antern. Hardy went up the compan-

The tide, which was almost high, gurgled steadily into the hold through the open seams, driving all the rate upward. Until a few days before, the animals had had enough to eat from the cargo to keep them from being hungry, but now lack of food had made them savage. The decks were literally alive with them, running squealing, fighting.
Hardy had no sense of fear, but

the incessant squabbling wearled himand he longed for the approach of morning. He almost wished that the harbor thieves would put in an appearance. They could easily be trightened off by a show of his revolver; and almost any human interruption would be welcome to vary this ceaseless squealing.

The turmoil on the decks increased.

The watchman started forward, and trod on the tall of one of the rats The animal turned upon him and sank its teeth into his ankle with a shrick

There was something about that note different than the others. As its sound a dead silence suddenly fell ipon the bark, and Hardy was aware that every rat turned toward him. Another shrill, vicious call from his assailant, and in an instant the engineer found himself the object of at-

Against the binnacle leaned wooden capstanbar. Hardy siezed this with his right hand, with the latern in his left, vaulted upon the cabin roof, which rose about four feet above the deck.

He gained thereby a momentary respite, but soon his enemies discover ed his whereabouts. Up they swarm ed, clambering over the festoons of rigging along the edge of the cabin top. The watchman set down his lantern, grasped the capstan-bar tightly with both hands, and began to lay about him with long, sweeping blows that sent rat after rat flying

over the rail into the sea.

Ah first the engineer despised his assailants, It seemed absured to think that his safety could be seriously enod some repairs, so for two or three dangered by such contemptible animals. They assailed him from behind and he wheeled to meet them, raining his blows in every direction, and striving to shake himself free from their attack. But they pressed him hard, with an ominous, deadly earnestness, and it did not take him long to realize that he was fighting for

Hardy's wiriness now stood him in good stead. A bigger clumsier man could not have handled himself so quickly. Up and down, right and left, swept the capstan-bar like a flail. He grew sick of the massacre. could see nothing outsids the little mist-walled circle illumined by the lantern. Slay as many as be might. their numbers seemed unthinned, and their assault continued with undiminished vigor. His arms were wearled with wielding the bar, but he had to fight on.

Had Hardy cared he would have jumped overboard; but he was only a very ordinary swimmer, the water was cold, and the shore nearty a mile

down! He shuddered at the thought and wielded his bar desperately.

An incautious sweep caught lantern, and whirled it over the rail with a jingling crash of glass.

watchman's face was now turned toward the bow. As he shot a glance forward through the mist, value in preparation for the final he caught a glimpse of the forecastle, trips of the lighter. The only spot rising above the littered decks. Once rising above the littered decks. Once on its top he would be safe. Could he gain it? One jump took him off One jump took him off the cabin to the break; another plant ed his feet on the main deck amidthe engineer. He consulted his watch, ships. His enemies pursued him. It was eight o'clock. He came to a The black square of the open hatch vawned before him. Round it he dart ed, threading his way among the rope The fancy came to him to strike coils. Once or twice he was almost

Close before him rose the fore age; it would break the monotony of castle. It was six fee high. Could his ight. With a rusty iron marling the reach its summit? He must Up he leaned and flung his hand over the edge. Beneath him the rats bit at his feet and hung at the bot night wore on. Every thirty toms of his trousers, With a mighty minutes Hardy paused near the bin- effort he threw his left leg up over

> ty, half-fainting. There Hardy spent the remainder of the night. With the coming of dawn a fresh landbreeze dispersed the fog, and as the tide fell the rate disappeared into the hold to search for scattered rice grains. When the Orion took the watchman off at six o'clock

the decks showed so signs of life.

and a moment later lay there in sate

Late that evening, as the lighter drew away toward the city with its last load, a match touched to a ball of rags soaked in kerosene lighted up a beacon visible afar over sea and land, the funeral pyre of the Empress. The flames danced along her bul warks and streamed up her masts until she stood in luried outline against the surrounding gloom

But before the configuration touch Mardy watched them. Finally he ed them the rate leaped overboard, grew thred, and at midnight, after and soon the firelit surface was alive eight strokes on the bell, went down with swimming forms. Few reached and soon the firelit surface was alive the shore, however, for the sea was rough through the leng mile they had

to traverse. Meanwhile the old bark burned far into the night, until her was well toward morning when the rising tide put out the flames. Youth's Companion,

HENRY SLADE DEAD.

The Noted Spiritualistic Medium Dies in a Michigan Sanatarium, Aged 80. Henry Slade, the noted spiritualistic medium, who died recently in the Belding, Michigan, Sanatarium with nobody to claim his remains, as stated by a deepatch from there to supposed relatives at Lockport, N. Y., was a Niagura county man. He was one of world and created a great sensation years ago. He exhibited his welrd and so-called occult powers before most of the crowned heads of Europe Some of his performances, it is said, baffled the close investigation of scientists.

Henry Slade was about 80 years old at the time of his death. He was the ion of Mr. and Mrs. William Blade of Johnson's Creek, and was born in that little hamlet in the town of Hartford, Niagara county, when most of the county was a wilderness. The Slades were among the first settlers. Henry attended the district school and later went to a local seminary.

One of Henry's schoolboy friends was Abe Taylor, the patriarch of Johnson's Creek, he is now over 80. Mr. Taylor relates that Slade, when a mere youth, used to exhibit his strange powers in a manner that made their blood creep. He could make a table with a lighted lamp lean toward him by a mere motion of the hands. table, which he did not touch, would incline to an angle of 45 degrees, yet the lighted lamp would maintain its equilibrim and never upof a plane when 21 years of age and lift both piano legs off the floor.

Over animals he presented a marvelous influence. He was known as a great colt breaker and bull tamer. He used to entertain his young friends by slate writing and many of them held him in absolute awe.

Slade left Lockport when about 21 and began his tours later. In New York he turned away great crowds. He went to Europe and Kings and Queens and their courts gave him audiences. Emperor Napoleon III. gave him a three caret diamond. It is said he was at one time worth a million.-New York Sun.

### FAKE ACCIDENTS HIS GRAFT.

Pape's Broken Vertebra Fooled Many Surgeons.

By means of a broken vertebra, re ceived during a career as a circus per former, Edward L. Pape, 24, of New York, has succeeded for three years in muleting railroad and trolley panies out of thousands of dollars in fake damages.

In a signed confession obtained in Philadelphia by the Rapid Transit Company, Pape tells how he worked the big companies of New York, Chi cago, Cleveland and Buffalo successfully. He had turned State's evidence on the men who were connected with him. Two of these, John Burns and John Wilmott, were arrested, while the police are after a New York lawyer, who Pape says, did the gang's legal business. Pape was held under \$2,000 ball for

court, while his two confederates, who are confined in a workhouse in Cleveland, will be taken to New York where they will face a number of serious charges. Pape, who was the leader of the

gang has a peculiar physical asset that was most valuable to him in these schemes. Time after time, after he had apparently been hurled from a moving street car, he has been taken to hospitals of various citles in an unconscious condition. Doctors at these institutions, after making an X-ray examination, would declare that he had either a fracture of the skull or an injury to the vertebrae.

With his confederates for witness-But something must be done at es to the accident and the endorse-ment of the physicians. Pape would ment of the physicians, Pape would have a case for damages that could not be attacked.

He did have an injury to the fifth vertabre, but this was received as a result of diving from a height of forty feet into a vat containing six feet of water. A miscalculation caused Pane to strike his head against the side of the vat. When he recovered from the effects of this accident, which broke vertabra, there was a lump on the back of the neck, and the muscles of the front of the neck had taken a necullar formation. By stimulating the actions of a man who had his snine injured, he could, by the aid of these physical evidences, fool any doctor. Philadelphia Correspondence of the

A Tragedy of Foolhardiness.

As a result of the foolhardy practice of inexperienced persons enter ing the cages of wild beasts, a terrible tragedy was yesterday found to Blackpool. have taken place at When, during the day, a butcher went to the stockyard of the Blackbool Tower Company at South Shore, where sick and reserve animals for the menagerie are kent, he was ter-tfled to find the three lions roaming at will about the yard. He obtained assistance, and drove them back to the cage, where the mangled and half-eaten body of a man was then discovered. On the remains being recovered, they were found to be those carter named Livesey, who was in the employ of the Tower Company. He had been heard to express his intention of going into the cage where the lions were kept, and late on Saturday night he was seen to enter the stockyard with another man. Cries of fear were afterward coming from within, and shortly afterward a man was seen run ning away from the stockyard. The manager of the Tower Company states that Livesey had no right to go into the cage.-London Pall Mall Gazzette.

The exports of olive oil from Alseria during 1904 were 2,150 tons.



When Mother Can

traveled to the village, Nell, and saw your mother, dear; Her arms were stained with fam and juice, her sleeves rolled up to here.
The cook stove roured like it was mad, the room was full of heat,
And Jimmie's face was smeared with jell and apple butter sweet.

Jell and apple butter sweet.
A dozen pans were on the store, their
contents bubbling o'er.
And there were apples on the bods and
peaches on the floor;
And when I walked into the house I slipped upon a pear.
And sitting down, 1 smashed a big tomate in the chair.
She took an inventory, Nell: Two hun-

dred jars of jam,
One hundred cans of Bartlett pears, and
catsup (that's for Sam);
Twelve dozen jars of marmalade of several different kinds, dred jars of jam,

eral different kinds.

And twenty tube of peach preserves and watermelon rinds.

And grapes and quinces, berries, plums and apples—tons or more;

The pantry shelves are loaded down, the

cellar running o'er.

But go and get your cook book, dear,
for thus she spake: "O' course.

I want to get Nell'a new recipe for
makin' chill sorce?"

—Indianapolis Sun.

Hauging Pictures.
The greatest stumbling block of the smateur decorator is the banging of pictures. Excellent taste is required in this art, a true eye and a knowl edge of suitable combination. For example, photographs should never be mixed with paintings. Have a corner devoted to them and try to a design in your mind when hanging the frames. Do not have the square oval and panel frames all bung in incoherent confusion and never mix old prints with new ones. The fine effect of a really good old print is often lost by disregarding this rule. And, speaking of rules, the first one to obpicture hanging is not to

Where brown shoes and stockings are I corded silk, for a child, has the worn the bloomers will carry out the color note. It is not so desirable to have the bloomers made of the mi terial of the dress. It is too suggestive



In many of the latest imported models all of the elaboration seems to be lavished upon the bodice, and the skirt is, comparatively speaking, plain, In a silk-warp henrietta of a pretty shade of rose pink the bodice is arranged with the part over the shoulders plain, and the draped portion evercrowd the skyline. By that ismeant starting from the side seams toward rejoicing. The invitations usually an imaginary line which should mark the front. The chemisette is outlined bear the date of the marriage and the the top of the picture frame. This with a piping of Jacqueminot red vel- date of the anniversary; a monogram

straight brim edged with a band of mink fur.

this mode is to be reinstated the com-

with attractive and dainty lace cra vats, are in evidence nowadays on all noteworthy tollets.

There is the loveliest tea gown of hampagne liberty satin in empire style, covered with fluffy billows of hampagne valenclennes.

new style. They are made to fit the neck snugly and button with two jeweled buttons at the back.

Burnous wraps are worn by the nodish and one cloudlike affair of silky muslin is in three layers—first dark gray, then silver gray and on top



The perfect hostess causes all he grests to feel at ease and perfectly at ome while in her house. The stiff reserved woman who seeks to keep her guests in awe is a failure as a hostess. In the small towns as well as the

larger cities newcomers must wait for the old residents to make their first calls. This is true in every city except Washington, D. C., where this custom s reversed.

The silver wedding or the twentyfifth anniversary, is nearly always celebrated and the occasion of much

Broader shoulders point to the epau-

et, and it is confidently asserted that

High Napoleon collars and revers

ed fair.-Rev. Frank Crane, Methodist, Worcester, Mass. Exercise.—It is the man who exercises the strength that he has who grows. It is the thinker who exercises his thoughts that grows wise. Stiff linen collars have taken on a

He who exercises Godlike qualities grows Godlike.—Rev. H. S. Bradley, Methodist, Atlanta, Ga. Persecution.—Persecuting may silence ministers and restrain them, but they cannot hinder the operation of the Word of God upon men's hearts and consciences. No human force can bind that word.—Rev. W. A.

Frye, Methodist, Lonsing, Mich. The Idea of God .- An idea of God involves the thought of the supernatural; of a being, not against the law, but above the law; one whose existence is beyond and outside the range of our earthly rules and conditions.—Rev. Beverly Warner, Episco-

Immortality-He who works to-day

emembering that to-morrow be will gone, makes himself unco

ly immortal.-Rev. N. D. Hillis, Con-

The Russian Jew.—The sense

humanity, not to speak of the problem of alien immigration in England and

America, has raised the Russian Jew

to an international issue.—Rev. C. A.

Society.-Human society is like a

football game; the sest of it is in the

inequality of the players; if all were equal there would be no fun. The

only difference is that football is play-

Rubenstein, Hebrew, Baltimore, Md.

gregationalist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

pallan, New Orleans, La. No Easy World.—This is no easy world and alas for the person who thinks it is. He misses both its meaning and opportunity. There is not a word in Scripture nor in sacred literature that treats of life as though it were a piculc.—Rev. M. W. Stryker,

Congregationalist, Clinton, N. Y. The Genuine Church.—A genuine church of Christ; full of Christian love and fulth, and full of the joy of successful work, is a heaven on earth; the comfort of the aged, the joy of the strong man, the inspiration of youth, the salvation of the erring.— Rev. W. B. Craig, Disciple, Denver,

Missionaries.—It is only ninety-three years since the first American missionary went out among the heathen, and to-day there are millions of Christians there would have been only heathens had not the banner of Christ been unfurled in their midst.—Rev. J. K. McClurkin, Presbyterian, Shady

The Bible.-Because it is God's Book, the Bible is peculiarly man's book, when man would rise to loftiest conceptions and highest achievements. It is wonderful how our whole English literature has become permeated, saturated, and elevated by sentiments. Rev. K. B. Tupper, Baptist, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Worthy Church.-Every trial of the church to compete with the world in worldly ways has met with disaster. Institutional churches, liberal in teaching and practice, but conservative in amusement along the lines suggested have, for the most part, falled.—Rev. W. A. Waterman, Congregationalist. Chicago, 1li.

The Daily Task.-When one has found a needed task he goes forward in the performance of that which he believes to be the will of God. It is not then a question of talent, but one of service. A man's daily task, done in all conscience as a command from God, is a sacrament.—Rev. W. M. Backus, Unitarian, Chicago, Ill.

Give and Take,-Man is, before all things, a social being, set in a com-munity, and he can only exist by the help of others. He must always, if he would thrive, give and take, and he must give as much and more than he takes, All his institutions have this law as their foundation.—Rev. A. S. Crapsly, Episcopalian, Rochester, N.

Japan.-Japan, hardly considered worthy of any recognition a few years ago, is winning marvelous victories always characterized by modesty. This unboasting, quick-witted and advancing nation has already become the lender and teacher of the whole East This speciacle should check our tendency to self-gloridention.-Rev. W. E. Huntington, Methodist, Boston, Mass.

Personality.—Every person must have some kind of a personality. God's call is always from ignorance to knowledge; from slavery to freedom. Loyalty to the supreme purpose makes the only life worth while. We must work for progress-it can never be given to us. The dauger is not hi obstacles in the way but in the faithlessness in the agent .- Rev. D. D. Coucher Methodist, Baltimore, Md.

Criticism. -In spite of all criticism, he central truths which the Bible came to teach have not been and cannot be affected by the progress of time. As a nieture said to have been painted by God, but which has proved to be the work of man becomes all the greater picture because man painted it and felt that it was at one time worthy of being considered of divine authorship, so the Bible, as the product of human genius, becomes an finitely greater expression of human aspirations, since it was written by man and not by God .- Rev. J. L. Levy, Hebrew, Pittsburg, Pa.

A Clear Caso.

A story is told of a speech recently made by an Irish barrister in a court

He was for the plaintiff, whose cow had been knocked down and killed by a train, and this was his contention: "If the train had been run as it should have been ran, or if the belt had been rung as it should have been rang, or if the whistle had been blown as it should have been blew, both of which

## NEW COATS AND DRAPED GOWNS.



In the garments and fabrics which replace the earlier this skirt, therefore, is that of a double flounce, and the displays are seen the genus of the fall opening, moired and model is in two lengths, one trained, the other quite short, plain stuffs, which look deliciously antiquated, rubbing Other skirts are draped only at the sides, with a shaped flounce, maybe, finishing the drop there, and the skirt fall-

elbows with the novelties distinctly twentieth century. Hounce, maybe, finishing the drop there, and the skirt fall-in general effect the lines of garments are not greatly ing voluminously all round. In fact, there are few skirt changed, skirts remaining the two lengths of the summer, models which show a medium course. They are either and bodices continuing the look of coquetry which the short enough to display in its entirety the most dapper fussy short sleeves and dainty yest effects give. But there footwear or else the fall upon the floor is exaggeratedly are new "touches" without number, and perhaps the most long.

important of these is the revival of the draped skirt. Many Another quite important feature of the new styles is tunic effects are observed and some are so suggestive of the empire coat for tailor gowns. Made of plain satin cloth, the old time overskirt as to need the merest looping at the strapped or plainly stitched, or of English or Scotch tweeds sides to be one. The model of one consists of a gored such empire coat frocks are very dashing, though the style lining finished with a shaped dounce, and hung with a seems more to suit plain cloth and velvet than the less ele round tunic of circular cut. The tunic fits at the back gant materials. The skirts of the long coat are very full t pleats and the bottom, which may be hemmed or but no matter how solid the texture of the gown the sleeve trimmed, reaches to the top of the flounce. The effect of follow the prevailing elbow cuts.

skyline must take a height commensurate with the size of the room; what that is must be left for the individual to decide.



House frock of rose henrietta, with lace vest and one of the new draped kirts. Empire coat of reseda gree broadcloth, lined with squirrel,

Bloomers for Children.

Sensible mothers are going to let heir little girls wear bloom their winter suits. These bloomers match the stockings or petticoats thus for instance, a child wearing black shoes will have a pair of black allk or black cashmere bloomers.

yet, and some fancy braid of the shade between and the waist part is so handled that there is a straight emplecement in girdle effect all around sleeve is puffed at the elbow to lisplay the lace frills that make a mart finish. The skirt is circular in ut, plaited over the hips and finishd with tucks.

## FASHION NOTES.

Buckles of peacock blue and green re liked.

The popular velveteens have a soft chiffon finish. Satin seems to be especially dear to

the dressmaker's heart. Observe the preponderance of the benille but in the milliner's window. Black broadcloth is the dresslest hoice possible for the autumn tailor-

made. Fur boas will not be quite as long as those of last year, according to early models.

A couple of lace blouses in your wardrobe will be certain to carry you through no end of difficulties. The chiffon veil has a new use. s tied into a big bow and tacked to

One of the new bats has a huge rown of gay-flowered black slik and few have scarfs of this antique

the back of the bat, with floating

material. A funny little round white hat of possible color wearable.

of silver may head the invitation Gifts of silver should be sent and the variety to select from found in the stores is almost unending.

In writing letters and notes dates and numerical designations, as the number of the house, may be written in figures, but quantities should be ex pressed in words. As few abbrevia ions as possible should be used. Good breeding is indicated by the

promptness with which answers are sent to all invitations received. If one would only realize how much anxiety a tardy answer causes the hos tess immediate replies would be the result

Becoming Colors.

For the blonde, the delicate yellow of ripe corn is beautifying.

Violet is allowable only for a quite free from yellow tints. Usually the soft-toned grave lool vell with yellow or brown hair.

to the brunette with a fair complex Browns are becoming to the clean skin crowned with golden or brown beir.

The tint of the orange is becoming

skins, but only the darkest shades are favorable to brunettes. Bright green is becoming to pale, but clear, skin, but not to a high

Blue is remarkably becoming to fair

or muddled complexion. Creamy white is almost universally becoming and the introduction ream lace makes an otherwise im-